MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JULY 1985

Morocco

The authorities have foiled an Algerian-sponsored sabotage operation against Morocco, Interior Minister Driss Basri announced in a statement carried by Rabat radio. Two Moroccan citizens who were arrested the night of 10 July while attempting to cross into the Kingdom from Algeria have admitted receiving explosives and weapons training under the command of Algerian security officers, he said, and they were part of a group entrusted with carrying out mass terrorism, sabotage, and assassination.

An Algerian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman denied the allegations, according to Algiers radio.

Egypt

The authorities have detained 46 Islamic fundamentalists in Cairo, Al-Fayyum, and Alexandria, and legal action against them is expected after their interrogation has ended, MENA reported. The detainees include Shaykh Hafiz Salamah, who is connected with the distribution of leaflets at the Al-Nur Mosque in Cairo's Al-'Abbasiyah district. In remarks subsequently broadcast by Cairo radio, the religious trusts minister reaffirmed the government's intention of bringing all mosques under his department's control, adding that sermons must be delivered only by qualified preachers who have obtained official permits.

Israel and the Palestinians

After holding talks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a meeting that "was supposed to have remained secret," Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj expressed optimism about peace prospects and described the meeting as a "very important step" toward an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, IDF radio reported. Nabulus notable Hikmat al-Masri, who also attended the talks, stated afterward that the Palestinians want to negotiate, according to Jerusalem radio.

As for the expected talks between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the United States, sources in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo disclosed that the Arab side will consist of members of the PNC and the Jordanian House of Representatives. In Damascus, a PFLP spokesman cited by Damascus radio warned potential delegation members of the "consequences" of participating in such "liquidatory" schemes.

Sudan

Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad has postponed a visit to Cairo for "health reasons," a Transitional Military Council spokesman disclosed in a statement cited by AFP. As for the internal situation, SUNA noted that the bank employees' trade union announced a 3-day strike to protest the forcible dispersal of its 15 July demonstration in Khartoum. Meanwhile, a Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) spokesman warned in a statement reported by the SPLA's clandestine radio that foreign nationals should evacuate all areas where the SPLA is operating "in the interests of their own safety."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian military commander cited by IRNA described Iraqi claims of having killed 940 Iranian troops in beating back an offensive in the north as "totally baseless and ridiculous." Iran fully controls all the axes in the northwestern region and the 14 July attack resulted in over 500 Iraqi casualties, IRNA contended. In another report, IRNA stated that Iranian forces killed more than 240 enemy troops during their second offensive in 3 days in the northwest. Meanwhile, Iranian jets bombarded enemy armored and infantry units in northern Iraq, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. Earlier, IRNA reported that Iraqi jets repeatedly attacked Piranshah 15 July.

Iraq

President Saddam Husayn, in a revolution anniversary speech carried by Voice of the Masses radio, called for Arab solidarity and collective Arab cooperation while criticizing those who "ruin" Arab relations. He said Arab solidarity cannot be strong and effective without Egypt, and urged Arab leaders to extend their hands "with the spirit of fraternity and without any complexes" to Egypt's leadership. Discussing the Iran-Iraq war, the president warned Iran against any new offensive, saying it will be doomed to failure. He added that Iran is hoping to change the political balance after its failure to change the military balance by adopting terrorism and internal threats against other countries, while pretending to be friendly toward them. Saddam Husayn said that Iran can only overcome its frustrations and failure by abandoning expansionist ambitions and hostile plans and accepting an honorable and just peace.

Iran

Iran's hajj policy will continue unchanged and foreign governments must "put up with it," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni asserted in a speech carried by Tehran radio. Noting that Musavi-Kho'iniha will not lead the Iranian pilgrims this year because of his duties as public prosecutor, Khomeyni designated Mehdi Karrubi as the new pilgrims' supervisor "on a temporary basis." He called for a greater number of people to perform the hajj but stressed that pilgrims must "mind their behavior and display more unity." Khomeyni also told clergymen they should lead simple lives, avoiding the trappings of wealth and power which lower their standing among ordinary people.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 137 *17 July 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

UASC Denies Ship Carried War Material *[KUNA]* ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

AL-DUSTUR on 'Islamic Revolutionary' Activities *[London 1 Jul]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Control Over Arms in Foreign Missions Urged ..... C 4
AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Examines Gulf Terrorism *[15 Jul]* ..... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit of Syrian Vice President ..... C 4
Khaddam Arrives in Al-Ta'if ..... C 4
King Fahd Receives Khaddam ..... C 4
Khaddam Concludes Visit ..... C 5
Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Charge ..... C 5
Bangladesh Foreign Minister Concludes Visit ..... C 5
ICO Secretary General Returns From Oman ..... C 5

UAE

Crown Prince Expresses Support for Kuwait *[KHALEEJ TIMES 16 Jul]* ..... C 5
Terrorist Attacks Condemned *[KHALEEJ TIMES 16 Jul]* ..... C 5
Moroccan Envoy Begins Visit to Abu Dhabi *[QNA]* ..... C 5

PDRY

Prime Minister Receives Indian Delegation ..... C 6
Indian Delegation Departs ..... C 6
Central Committee Official Heads Delegation to USSR ..... C 6

YAR

King Hassan's Adviser Arrives in Sanaa ..... C 6

EGYPT

Awqaf Minister Notes Responsibility for Mosques ..... D 1
ROSE AL-YUSUF on Trade, Cultural Ties With USSR *[8 Jul]* ..... D 1
Al-Mahjub Returns From PRC, Makes Statement ..... D 1
Security Authorities Release Detained Israeli Yacht ..... D 2
AL-JUMHURIYAH Notes 'Bargaining' on Summit ..... D 2
NPUG Leader Interviewed on Party Policy *[Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 13 Jul]* ..... D 3
AL-AHRAM Urges 'Confrontation' of Terrorism *[15 Jul]* ..... D 4
Commentary Views Iranian Ties to Terrorist Action ..... D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Delivers Revolution Anniversary Speech ..... E 1
Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran ..... E 7
Communique No 1,897 ..... E 7
Spokesman Views Offensive ..... E 7
President Receives Message From Maldivian Leader ..... E 7

JORDAN

Japan's Abe, Delegation Continue Visit to Amman ..... F 1
Meets Government Officials ..... F 1
Confers With Al-Masri ..... F 1
Talks With Al-Rifa'i ..... F 1
Cooperation Agreement Signed ..... F 2
News Conference Held ..... F 2
Abe Meets Yasir 'Arafat *[KYODO]* ..... F 2
PLO Diplomatic Status Broached *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 2
'Arafat Describes Talks ..... F 3
Abe To Meet Iraqi Official *[KYODO]* ..... F 3
'Sources' Say Joint Delegation Includes PNC Members *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... F 3
Prime Minister Receives Moroccan Envoy ..... F 3

LEBANON

Front Warns Against U.S. Military Action *[AL-NAHAR 15]* ..... G 1
VOH Details Kafr Tibnit Car-Bomb Explosion ..... G 1
Prosecutor Informs Al-Turk of Inquiry on Hijackers *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Phalangist Political Bureau Confirms Unification *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Junblatt Meets Khalil al-Wazir in Rome *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Reportage on Palestinian Moves in Sidon ..... G 2
Military Activity Detailed *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
NDF, PNSF Deny Battles *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Palestinian-Amal Clashes Denied ..... G 2

SYRIA

Reportage on Visit of Belgian Foreign Minister ..... H 1
Al-Shar' Receives Tindemans ..... H 1
Tindemans-Al-Shar' Talks ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Tindemans ..... H 1
Al-Zu'bi Confers With Lebanon's Abu Fadil ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives Australian Parliamentary Speaker ..... H 1
Khaddam Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Further on Government-Histadrut Agreement ..... I 1
Peres 'Satisfied' ..... I 1
Peres Praises Histadrut ..... I 1
Histadrut Approves Agreement ..... I 1
Moda'i Says Cabinet To Restructure Economy ..... I 1
Increased Aid From United States Requested *[HA'ARETZ 16 Jul]* ..... I 1
Peres Meets With West Bank's Frayj, Al-Masri ..... I 1
Discusses Direct Dialogue ..... I 1
Frayj Comments on Meeting ..... I 2
Jordanian-Palestinian Group To Include PNC Members ..... I 2
West Bank Dignitaries Decide To Set Up Party *['AL HAMISHMAR 16 Jul]* ..... I 2
'Senior Military Source' Predicts War With Syria *[HA'ARETZ 16 Jul]* ..... I 3
Military Sources Warn About Egyptian Violations *[HADASHOT 16 Jul]* ..... I 3

Ethiopian Jews Protest Conversion Requirement ..... I 3
Slim Chance Seen for Winning Tabah Arbitration ..... I 3
Egypt's Basyuni Views Conflict Over Tabah *[THE JERUSALEM POST 15 Jul]* ..... I 3
Egyptian Petroleum Minister Belives Ties 'Natural' *[MA'ARIV 17 Jul]* ..... I 5
Zaq Analyzes Terrorism, Defense Policy *[MA'ARIV 12 Jul]* ..... I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting, Proceedings ..... P 1
Report, Resolutions Adopted *[PANA]* ..... P 1
Ghali Secretariat Role *[PANA]* ..... P 1
SWAPO Delivers Statement *[Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia]* ..... P 2
SWAPO's Nujoma on Namibia *[PANA]* ..... P 3
ANC Official Addresses Session *[Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia]* ..... P 3
Leaders Arrive for Summit *[PANA]* ..... P 4
PTA Council of Ministers Discuss Development *[KNA]* ..... P 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry Denies Training Moroccan Saboteurs ..... Q 1
Prime Minister Receives Moroccan King's Envoy ..... Q 1
Khellef, SFRY's Kovacevic Sign Committee Proceedings ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Shakshuki Meets Visiting Bulgarian Minister 13 Jul ..... Q 1
Citizenship To Be Granted Upon Arabs' Application ..... Q 1
Sudan Withdraws From U.S. Military Exercises ..... Q 1
Egyptian Media Condemned for Echoing U.S. Propaganda ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Basri Accuses Algeria of Backing Sabotage Operation ..... Q 2
Niger Information Minister Arrives 16 Jul ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Confers With Foreign Envoys ..... Q 3
U.S. Ambassador ..... Q 3
ROK Envoy ..... Q 3
Egyptian Ambassador ..... Q 3
Lebanese Ambassador ..... Q 3
Iraqi Ambassador ..... Q 3
Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Popular Front Official ..... Q 3
AFP: 'Abdallah Reportedly Cancels Cairo Visit ..... Q 4
Da'allah Denies Differences Exist in Government ..... Q 4
Minister Madani Interviewed on Security Issues *[Al-Damman AL-YAWM 13 Jul]* ..... Q 4
Bank Employees Announce 3-Day Strike in Khartoum ..... Q 5
Central Bank Official Comments ..... Q 5
Amnesty Sudan Condemns Recent Police Actions ..... Q 5
Foreign Ministry Official Receives Libyan Envoy ..... Q 5
Government Trying To Hide 'Deteriorating' Situation *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 5
SPLA 'Captures' Foreign Nationals, Warns Others *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 6

WESTERN SAHARA

Hakim Warns Perez de Cuellar on Mahgreb Visit *[PANA]* ..... Q 6
Information Ministry Releases Battle Communique *[APS]* ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

President Moi Receives Perez de Cuellar ..... R 1
Mozambique Ambassador Presents Credentials ..... R 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Greets Gambian President Jawara ..... T 1

GAMBIA

President Leaves for OAU Summit, Saudi Arabia ..... T 1

GHANA

Authorities Make Arrests on Espionage Charges ..... T 1
Trade Union Congress Condemns CIA Activities ..... T 2
PNDC Member Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Italy *[FRATERNITE MATIN 16 Jul]* ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Doe Concerned About Misleading Publications ..... T 3
Doe, Delegation Depart for Addis Ababa ..... T 3

MALI

Presidency Official Receives Libyan Envoy ..... T 3

NIGERIA

Commentary Condemns U.S. Role in Angola ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Congratulates Mongolia ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Vice President Mmusi Reelected Party Chairman ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Talks Continuing With Netherlands on De Jonge ..... U 1
New Defense Force Appointments Announced ..... U 1
Tourist Bus Stoned in Soweto, No Injuries ..... U 2
Crowd Takes Over Buses ..... U 2
'Tens of Thousands' of Students Boycott Schools ..... U 2

ZIMBABWE

New House of Assembly Members Sworn In ..... U 3
Mugabe Notes Numerous Issues ..... U 3
Smith Offers Deal to Keep Norman in Cabinet *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
PAC Calls for Mandatory Sanctions Against RSA ..... U 3

GULF AFFAIRS

UASC Denies Ship Carried War Material

LD161749 Kuwait KUNA in English 1538 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 16 (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti-based United Arab Shipping Company (UASC) Tuesday denied allegations claiming that its vessel, impounded by Iran last June 20, but released on Saturday, was carrying military cargo destined for Iraq.

The container vessel, *Al-Muharraq*, was led by Iranian gunboats on June 20th to the port of Bandar Abbas where it was searched and 2856 tons of its cargo were taken off board by the authorities. Later, press statements attributed to an Iranian official claimed that the seized transit cargo of the vessel included war materials.

UASC, in a press statement distributed here today, categorically denied the allegation and published a detailed manifest of the vessel's cargo shipped to Iraq. According to shipment lists, *Al-Muharraq* carried two consignments of 2813 tonnes of steel rails loaded at the West German port of Hamburg and addressed in the name of the South Korean Engineering and Construction Company of Hyundai in connection with a project in Iraq. Both consignments, unloaded at Bandar Abbas from hatches 4 and 5 of the vessel, were seized by the Iranian authorities.

Two other consignments, of 38 and five tons each, consisted of machinery spareparts and dredges spareparts shipped from Liverpool and Rotterdam in the name of the Iraqi mechanization and ports organisations, the statement added.

The company, owned by the governments of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Libya and Iraq, affirmed in conclusion that *Al-Muharraq* was on a lawful commercial voyage, when it was seized in international waters some 120 miles off the coasts of Oman, and reiterated that the vessel did not carry any war-related materials in conformity with USAC's policy in this connection.

BAHRAIN

AL-DUSTUR on 'Islamic Revolutionary' Activities

PM161340 London AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Jul 85 pp 10-12

[Dr 'Ali Nur Zadah report: "Why Did British Police Deport Eight Terrorists to Damascus and Not to Bahrain; Full Story of Attempt To Overthrow Regime in Bahrain"]

[Text] Despite the reticence and silence of the British police authorites concerned with combating terror over details of the arrest of eight Middle Eastern citizens, news of the nationalities and political affiliations of those arrested leaked out when the police began questioning them at Paddington Police Station in London.

According to information leaked to the press, six of those arrested were of Bahraini origin and belong to the so-called "Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain." The other two were a Kuwaiti and a Saudi who were cooperating with the Bahraini team.

Security sources in London confirmed that the detainees had for some time been under surveillance by the Scotland Yard Antiterrorist Department. The sources also said that the police found on them large sums of money which they could not explain. After several days of questioning Leon Brittan, home secretary in Mrs Thatcher's government, decided that their presence was a danger to public order and decided to deport them as early as possible.

What are the facts behind the arrest of the eight terrorists and why did the British police deport them to Syria instead of handing them over to their countries of origin?

What is the background of the coup attempt against the Bahraini regime which has been foiled by the arrest of the eight terrorists?

Dr 'Ali Nur Zadah, expert on Iranian affairs for *AL-DUSTUR*, tries to find answers to the questions raised by the crushing of the Bahraini terrorist cell in the British capital a few days ago.

"Do not offer a deer that you have not caught yet..." This popular Iranian saying is probably 1000 years old, because it was coined by a poet who lived in the Abbaside era. He wrote a poem and sent it to the Abbaside caliph in Baghdad begging him for a gift. Before sending the poem to Baghdad, the poet promised his wife that he would buy her a golden anklet and a silver bracelet as soon as he received the caliph's gift. Unfortunately for the Poet, the caliph was not alive when the poem reached Baghdad. When the new caliph did not like the Iranian poet's message and poem; indeed he was angrey at the poet, who sang the praises of the dead caliph and made no reference to the new one. He ordered that the poem be buried near the tomb of the departed caliph. When the poet heard the news, he was not surprised by the new caliph's anger, but he had to face his wife, who was asking about the anklet and the bracelet. The poet then hastened to write a poem whose title was "Do Not Offer a Deer That You Have Not Yet Caught."

Although the Iranians know this poem and its background, Ayatollah Khomeyni seems unaware, or pretends to be unaware, of the Iranian poet's advice. Since he took power in 1979, Khomeyni has been offering golden anklets and silver bracelets that do not exist in his coffers. Indeed, the ayatollah seems to imagine that catching deer that he does not own requires no more than a signal from him.

Those who still recall the early days of Ayatollah Khomeyni's power will never forget the 20th of February 1979, that is, 9 days after Iranian radio announced the downfall of the shah and the birth of the "spring of freedom" under Ayatollah Khomeyni's leadership.

On that day the ayatollah sat on a small chair at Al-'Alawi girls school, which was his temporary headquarters, and those who called themselves "revolutionaries" marched to him. Among those revolutionaries were those who had a cause and represented a front, such as Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], but there were also those who only represented themselves.

What was interesting was the signs of joy on the faces of those who emerged from Khomeyni's room. Khomeyni was very generous; he gave every one of them things they had not dreamed of before. The share of Shaykh Baqir al-Mahri was the presidency of the Islamic Republic in Kuwait, and Mahdi al-Hakim received the prime ministership of Iraq. As for the share of Hojatolislam Hadi al-Madrasi, it was the presidency of the Islamic Republic in Bahrain.

Ayatollah Khomeyni granted Hadi al-Madrasi this presidency to alleviate the anger of his brother Ulema Muhammad Taqi al-Madrasi after Khomeyni refused to nominate him president of the Islamic Republic in Iraq. The ayatollah, as he explained to the two brothers, had promised this post to another when he was in the holy Al-Najaf [in Iraq].

Thus Hadi al-Madrasi became the president of an imaginary republic, and the fact that Al-Madrasi's friends continued to address him as Mr President made him behave as if he were really the president. In March 1979, after Hadi al-Madrasi's followers seized a palace owned by an Iranian politician in the 'Abbas Abad area near the Bahraini Embassy in Tehran, Al-Madrasi decided to turn it into what he called "the political and military office of the Islamic Republic in Bahrain." Through eight telephone and telex lines in the palace he began contacting Arab and foreign newspapers and radios and informed them of the birth of the "Islamic revolution" in Bahrain.

During one of his conversations with a Lebanese paper he said that "the Islamic Revolution in Bahrain will take power in no more than 3 months."

Therefore Hojatolislam al-Madrasi's revolution had been born and, thanks to it, Al-Madrasi, who in his life never lived in anything other than a corner in a mosque or a small house in Al-Najaf, or in Bahrain, now lived in a luxurious palace in northern Tehran. And thanks to the generosity of the ayatollah, the "wali faqih" [the highest authority in jurisprudence], Al-Madrasi was able to lay his hands on large funds from the budget of the Institution for the Deprived and the Liberation Movements Department at the Foreign Ministry. The Iranian broadcasting station allotted to him 4 hours of its "Daily Arab" program beamed to Bahrain so he could inform the Bahraini people of the activities and movements of the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, or the "Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain," as they call it now.

Three months passed after Al-Madrasi's promise of the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Bahrain without anything happening.

Instead of trying to justify the reasons for the postponement of the start of revolution, his brother Muhammad Taqi al-Madrasi, leader of the Islamic Actions Party, in May 1979 delivered a series of speeches which he broadcast via the "Voice of Islamic Revolution in Bahrain" calling on Bahraini people to wait no longer and to benefit from the Iranian revolution to topple Al-Khalifah's regime. "You must triumph over yourselves and take to the streets and resist with your chests the bullets of the soldiers of the ruling regime in Bahrain; you must learn the lessons of our revolution in Iran," he told the Bahraini people He said: "This is the duty of both men and women. We shall give you aid with funds and arms that you may need...Do not fear for your life...Life is a creed and a struggle." At the same time, the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain began publishing newspapers and magazines in Bahrain, including *AL-THAWRAH AL-RISALIYAH*, *SAWT AL-BAHRAIN*, and *AL-JIHAD*.

At the end of summer 1979, the activities of the "Revolutionary Front" were stepped up. On Ayatollah Khomeyni's orders, a Bahraini, Al-Sayyid Mahdi Radawi Tabataba'i, was sent to Bahrain under a pseudonym and under the cover of a diplomatic post in the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Manama.

Mahdi Radawi, a leading member of the Islamic Revolutionary Front, was able, thanks to his diplomatic immunity, to smuggle large quantities of arms and explosives and to distribute them in Bahrain to a group called the "'Abbas Group."

The majority of the group members were friends of Hadi al-Madrasi. The group was originally formed in 1977 on the pretext of carrying out cultural and religious activities, such as opening libraries and holding religious celebrations.

The Ayatollah used to send money to this group when he was in holy Al-Najaf. Hojatolislam Hadi al-Madrasi was the liaison between Ayatollah Khomeyni and the group, which, when Mahdi Radawi was giving it arms and funds, totaled 48 persons. These included 3 officers, 5 teachers, and 21 girls. Jamil Muhsin al-'Ali was the head of this group.

Muhsin al-'Ali bought a house in Manama which he called "Husayniyat Nur al-Islam." It is worth noting that Al-'Ali was unemployed in 1979 when he spent 50,000 Bahraini dinars to buy the house which he turned into a "husayniyah."

This husayniyah played a major role in the events of Bahrain in 1981 and 1982, since, thanks to funds from the Iranian Embassy and to arms shipped from Tehran, it turned into a major arms arsenal and the headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain.

In Tehran, Hadi al-Madrasi and a clique of his relatives and followers were hatching the plan for the uprising. A group of students of the imam's line [khatt al-imam] had then detained the American diplomats [in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran]. Because of Al-Madrasi's involvement with this group, to which he was devoting most of his time, which was also the case with his brother Ulema Muhammad Taqi al-Madrasi (spiritual leader of the students of the Imam's line), he had to leave his post — that is the remote-controlled "presidency of the Islamic Republic of Bahrain." He asked a Bahraini cleric called Mahdi Haj Rida to supervise the front's activities in his place.

At the beginning of 1980, the first conference of liberation movements was held at Sinai Hotel in Tehran under the auspices of the imam's line students. Six young men representing the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain, who coveredtheir faces with Bahraini scarfs, appeared at the conference, but they later had to leave the hall after an objection by Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the

Palestinian revolution's forces, who was elected conference chairman. Abu Jihad said that he would not sit in the same place with revolutionary shopkeepers.

After the conference the front's activities in Iran increased, it staged a demonstration in front of the Bahraini Embassy in Tehran against the Bahraini regime. When the Bahraini Government protested, the Iranian Foreign Ministry's official reply was that "revolutionary Iran is a free country enjoying a democratic system under which everyone is entitled to his opinion; the government cannot stop him from expressing it."

In the period between March 1979 and January 1980 the anti-Bahrain activities were not confined to the front. Many ayatollahs, including Ayatollah Sadeq Rohani, Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, and Hojatolislam Rafsanjani threatened the amir of Bahrain and declared frankly that the Islamic Republic would call for the annexation of Bahrain if the amir did not hand power over peacefully to the groups linked to the ayatollahs. In a speech braodcast by the "Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Bahrain" at the end of April 1979, Rafsanjani said that the "amir will meet the same fate as the shah if he does not surrender to the revolutionaries."

In February 1980, when the battles between Iraq and Iran were at their fiercest, the Al-Madrasi brothers met with some leaders of the Iraqi Al-Da'wah Party who arrived in Tehran before and after the outbreak of hostilities. That meeting laid the cornerstone of the so-called "Higher Council of the World Islamic Revolution." All the participants agreed to unify their activities in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, and the UAE. Hadi al-Madrasi was appointed political coordinator for all the groups cooperating with the Iranian regime. The responsibility for military coordination was given to (Kalah Duz), one of the Revolutionary Guard commanders.

After that meeting, the Iranian Government provided the Manzariyah camp for training Arab youth, including 29 Bahraini young men and women, who were called the "29 groups." In the summer and winter of 1980, members of that group were sent to Bahrain on forged passports and more arms were sent there through the embassy of the [Iranian] Islamic Republic. The arms were distributed in Manama and Al-Nabi Salih Island southeast of Bahrain. It is worth mentioning here that the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain had a cell in the school of religious studies on Al-Nabi Salih Island which had 183 students, of whom 73 received monthly remunerations from Tehran through Shaykh 'Abbas Husayn Rasti, who was the secret representative of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the front on Al-Nabi Salih Island.

As the date set by the front for its coup in Bahrain — sometime in the spring of 1981 — drew nearer, the front's command had no doubt that its plan would succeed. It had over 30 cells and more than 1,000 machineguns. Its cells had infiltrated the Army and the police force, and it had spies in government departments. It also had massive quantities of explosives. On one of his visits to Ayatollah Khomeyni, Hadi al-Madrasi said "It is now time for us to go to Bahrain. We should prepare ourselves to proceed to Kuwait, because the Bahrain affair is virtually over."

Four years after the 1981 incidents in Bahrain, there are those who ask: Why did the plan fail despite meticulous planning and preparations? What caused the failure?

One of the most important causes of the failure, as later explained by Hojatolisham Hadi al-Madrasi, was the front's failure to win the confidence of the Bahraini people. Another cause was the Bahraini people's fear of annexation to Iran in the event of a regime change. Both reasons are equally important, but the main reason was the fact that the Bahraini authorities knew all about the front's movements from the moment the front began its secret activities. The authorities watched closely, but did not try to stop these activities. Then, 1 day before the demonstrations and the explosions, it arrested 270 people who had a part in the plot. Some of the front members were killed on Al-Nabi Salih Island when they opened fire on the police after hearing about the failure of the plot.

Under interrogation all the detainees admitted their links with Tehran and the front.

After the 1981 "setback," the front suspended its secret activities for 18 months, except for its publications and Arabic transmission. The front, however, resumed its activities after Hadi al-Madrasi's secret visit to Geneva and his meeting with a number of Bahraini personalities at the end of 1983. During that meeting, which was attended by Hadi al-Madrasi, Husayn Ahmad 'Abbas, 'Ali Salih Qasim (a bahraini merchant living in France), and a number of other Bahrainis, it was decided to form an information front abroad for the purpose of contacting the European press, staging demonstrations against Bahraini embassies abroad, and launching propaganda activity against the ruling Al-Khalifah family.

The information front of the revolutionary front began its activities in March 1984 in cooperation with the Ahl al-Bayt Association formed by the Iranian Embassy in London to supervise the "Iraqi opposition" in Britain, France, and West Germany.

At the same time, Hadi al-Madrasi began to examine and correct his mistakes, as he put it. He formed a new command for the Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain. The front is still carrying out its activities from Tehran. The Iranian Embassy in Manama is still considered to be the link between the front and the cell members who have not been arrested by the authorities yet.

At the end of last year, when the military commander of Islamic Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of Bahrain was killed on the Iraq-Iran front, Hojatolislam Hadi al-Madrasi decided to supervise the front's military activities himself. He traveled to Syria and Lebanon to contact young people who did not differentiate between "jihad in Lebanon" and "jihad in the Gulf," as Al-Madrasi says.

There are reports that Al-Madrasi managed to get six Bahraini students, studying at Damascus University at the time, to agree to be sent by the front to Britain to resume their studies, and at the same time carry out activities and moves against Bahrain.

It has also been reported that the six young men jointed the Ahl al-Bayt Association in London and were engaged in activities which the British police considered to be a threat to the public interest. After interrogation for several days they were deported to the place they had come from — Damascus. They were accompanied on their trip to the Syrian capital by a Kuwaiti citizen and a Saudi citizen who were also promised and imaginary republic by Hojatolislam Hadi al-Madrasi.

KUWAIT

Control Over Arms in Foreign Missions Urged

LD162250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1830 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, July 16 (KUNA) — The National Assembly Tuesday approved a draft law urgently tabled by the government in respect of crimes of acquisition and use of explosives.

The law stipulates capital punishment and life imprisonment for any who uses, or intends to use, explosives for the purpose of killing a person, or for destroying buildings and utilities of the state, public organisations and socities, companies, places of worship, and others. The draft law was tabled by the government early this week following the criminal attacks against two public cafes in which eight people were killed and 88 others were injured.

Speaking at the session, chaired by Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun, many deputies spoke in favour of severe punishments against such crimes, which started to take a systematic shape in the country of late. They said the law was necessitated by the country's difficult circumstances and urged government control to ensure that foreign diplomatic missions should not be turned into arms caches.

The deputies further recommended increased support to the security authorities and tightened control of the country's land, sea and air outlets to ensure against entry of explosives into Kuwait.

The draft law was then carried by a majority of 38 votes in favour and one abstention.

The house then started discussing a provisional report by the minister of finance and economy on measures contemplated by the government to tackle the country's present economic and financial situation. The report was unanimously endorsed by the deputies.

The Assembly then adjourned until tomorrow.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Examines Gulf Terrorism

GF161514 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 15 Jul 85 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Gulf Confronting Terrorism and Challenges"]

[Excerpts] The recent explosions in the country were not only aimed at Kuwait, despite the fact that the previous criminal act was also directed at Kuwait. Reports over the past 3 days have carried several implications and have drawn a clear picture of terrorism plots carried out or being prepared.

Kuwait has proven that its polices do not depend on those of others and its stands are not negotiable. All the Gulf states maintain such positions. A submission by any Gulf state will have adverse effects on all these states. Any gap that might appear in the solid and cohesive Gulf wall will disrupt its infrastructure, which in turn has proven it cannot be shaken or cracked. This fact manifested itself following the unjust aggressions to which Kuwait has been subjected.

Whatever the future has in store, the Gulf states will not extend an open invitation to the big powers to intervene because of the bombings. Neither will they accept fleets in their harbors nor antiterrorist combat groups in their camps. Gulf security is capable of confronting challenges and foiling plots. The Gulf people know how to defend themselves and their achievements, heritage, and history. If these terrorist plots are aimed at compelling the Gulf states to extend such an invitation, they have failed and have been foiled before they germinated in the mafia of terrorism and crime.

What applies to Kuwait also applies to all its fraternal Gulf states. Security measures among the six states will be taken on land, on the sea, and in the air. Coordination will grow and become more comprehensive in all fields, so that the GCC will stay powerful and effective through its Gulf and Arab characteristics and international role. The GCC will be able to control any fire before it spreads.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reportage on Visit of Syrian Vice President

Khaddam Arrives in Al-Ta'if

GF161218 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1120 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 16 Jul (SPA) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Al-Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival he was received by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense minister and inspector general; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and Salih al-Salim, the amir of Al-Ta'if; in addition to a number of officials. SPA learned that Khaddam carries a message from His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

King Fahd Receives Khaddam

GF161526 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1350 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 16 Jul (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam who conveyed to him a message from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad. The audience was attended by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector

general; and His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Khaddam Concludes Visit

GF161610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1655 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 16 Jul (SPA) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Al-Ta'if this evening after a visit to the Kingdom during which he conveyed a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother Syrian President Haf.z al-Asad.

He was seen off at the airport by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and Salih al-Salim, amir of Al-Ta'if.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Charge

GF160656 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 15 Jul (SPA) — His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received at his office in Al-Ta'if this afternoon Iranian Charge d'Affaires Hoseyn Mohammad Taremi.

Bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern were discussed during the meeting.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

GF170710 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Chowdhury praised the efforts of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz with regard to the people of Bangladesh and the aid he was extended to them, particularly the aid extended to disaster-struck families which were harmed by the recent hurricanes and floods in Bangladesh. He pointed out that his country's relationship with Saudi Arabia is strong and close.

In a press conference last night in Jeddah, he said that during his visit to the Kingdom he delivered a message to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Bangladesh President Mohammad Hussain Ershad. He also extended to his majesty an invitation from the Bangladesh president to visit Bangladesh. He said that his majesty accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be determined later. Chowdhury added that during the visit he held talks with a number of officials in the Kingdom which focused on the discussion of bilateral relations and a number of issues of mutual interest.

In conclusion, the Bangladesh foreign minister lauded the pioneer role that Saudi Arabia plays to unite Arabs and Muslims to enhance the call to religion everywhere in the world.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayun Chowdhury left Jeddah last night for Bangladesh following a 5-day visit to the Kingdom. Hw was seen off at the airport by the Saudi ambassador to Bangladesh; a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry; and the Bangladesh ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

ICO Secretary General Returns From Oman

GF161522 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1348 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Jeddah, 17 Jul (SPA) — ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada returned to Jeddah today after a visit to Oman. During this visit, he met with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and Foreign Minister Yusuf 'Abdallah. He discussed international and Islamic issues with them, as well as the Islamic foreign ministers' conference which will be held in Morocco in December.

UAE

Crown Prince Expresses Support for Kuwait

GF161232 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, crown prince of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, has conveyed the greetings of the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, and the Government and people of the UAE to the amir of Kuwait, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Shaykh Khalifah also reiterated the UAE's support to Kuwait and its readiness to put all its resources at the disposal of the sister state under these special circumstances.

Shaykh Khalifah made these observations during a telephone talk with Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, acting premier and foreign minister of Kuwait, yesterday.

Terrorist Attacks Condemned

GF161236 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The UAE Cabinet yesterday deplored the terrorist attacks in Kuwait last Thursday in which eight innocent civilians were killed and many others were injured.

The Cabinet, at its weekly session presided over by Deputy Premier Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, yesterday listened to a comprehensive report from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah, who took part in a recent meeting of the GCC Ministerial Council held in Abha, Saudi Arabia.

A government spokesman later said the Cabinet condemned all acts of violence and terrorism aimed at the lives of innocents.

Moroccan Envoy Begins Visit to Abu Dhabi

GF170854 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Jul (QNA) — Moroccan Minister of National Education Dr Azzedine Laraki arrived in Abu Dhabi today from Morocco on a brief visit to the UAE at the beginning

of a tour of the countries of the region as an envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco.

During the visit, the Moroccan envoy will deliver a message to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, from King Hassan II dealing with current contacts and consultations regarding the convening of an urgent Arab summit which Morocco has proposed for 29 July, to discuss developments concerning the Palestinian question.

PDRY

Prime Minister Receives Indian Delegation

GF160700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, received today at his office the delegation of the Communist Party of India [CPI] led by Comrade (Anan Palam), secretary of the party National Council and member of the Indian Parliament. During the meeting they discussed relations between the YSP and the CPI within the framework of improving relations between the two friendly countries which have historical struggle ties. These ties are based on struggle against imperialism, the preservation of security in the Indian Ocean region and the removal of aggressive military bases, and the bolstering of the role and status of the Nonaligned Movement.

Indian Delegation Departs

GF161512 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The delegation of the Indian Communist Party led by Comrade (Anan Palam), member of the Indian Parliament and secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party, left Aden today following a visit to the PDRY. During his visit he held a number of meetings with party and state officials on the means to develop and bolster the cooperation relations between the YSP and the Indian Communist Party.

He was seen off by a number of officials from the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Central Committee Official Heads Delegation to USSR

GF161510 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The delegation of the Supreme People's Council Presidium led by Dr Mutlaq Hasan, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, left for Moscow today on a visit to the USSR in response to an invitation extended by the Supreme Soviet. Dr Mutlaq said that this visit is within the framework to bolster and develop bilateral relations and exchange the expertise in the parliamentary field and to learn about the Soviet pioneer experiment.

The official was seen off by a number of officials from the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Aden.

YAR

King Hassan's Adviser Arrives in Sanaa

GF170704 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Brother Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to King Hassan II of Morocco, arrived in Sanaa last night on a brief visit to the YAR during which he will deliver a written message to the brother leader President and Secretary General of the General People's Congress Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from his brother King Hassan II.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, Brother Bensouda said that the message deals with the need to convene an urgent Arab summit conference to discuss a number of important issues of concern to the Arab nation. He said that King Hassan II is making continuous efforts to hold this conference at the earliest possible date to seriously discuss Arab causes, put differences aside, and unite the Arab stand vis-a-vis the dangers that threaten the Arabs.

He was received by Brother Dr Hasan Makki, adviser to the president and member of the Standing Committee; Abubakr Balouna, Moroccan ambassador in Sanaa; and a representative of the presidential protocol.

Awqaf Minister Notes Responsibility for Mosques

NC170607 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Dr al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur, minister of awqaf, has stated that his ministry is responsible for all mosques in Egypt now that the ministry's propagation mission has received 20 million pounds. Awqaf Minister Dr al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur made the following statement to our radio:

[Begin recording] Now that the propagation of the religious mission of the Awqaf Ministry has received 20 million pounds, it has become necessary for the ministry to extend its effective responsibility to all mosques that this budget [words indistinct]. The ministry will thus be able to request additional financial support so that all Egyptian mosques can be placed under the financial responsibility of the ministry.

The ministry will be fully responsible for all mosques, religious forums, and good [al-kalimah al-tayyibah] sermons. The ministry is fully responsible to ensure that only qualified people should preach. The qualifications must be clear: It is necessary for permits to be obtained from the Awqaf Ministry regarding the person who is qualified to deliver good sermons. This is the responsibility of the Awqaf Ministry and it will cooperate with all parties concerned. The ministry will not revoke the rights of qualified people. However, the ministry maintains that it is the sole responsible party for these decisions. Thus, the ministry must be asked for permits and it must approve them in order to ensure cooperation among the citizens in fulfilling their task. [End recording]

ROSE AL-YUSUF on Trade, Cultural Ties With USSR

PM121259 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic
8 Jul 85 pp 8,9

['Abd al-Sattar al-Tawilah report from Moscow: "Soviet Economic Delegation in Cairo; Talks To Reschedule Debts"]

[Text] A big Soviet economic delegation left for Cairo last Tuesday headed by Comrade Grishin who for a long time engineered the Egyptian-Soviet economic ties on the Soviet side.

In addition to concluding a long-term trade agreement concurrent with the periods of the development plans in the Soviet Union as well as in Egypt, the delegation will have the task of holding talks regarding the settlement of the financial situation between the two countries.

This includes rescheduling the Egyptian economic and military debts. In the economic field Egypt did not stop fulfilling its obligations; that is with the exception of a short period when the late President al-Sadat announced that Egypt had stopped repaying its debts through Egyptian cotton exports. But shortly afterward Al-Sadat canceled this order.

It should be pointed out that the trade balance is in Egypt's favor so far.

In the military sector the situation is at a stalemate for several reasons including, for example, the dispute over the value of certain equipment and Egypt's need for certain spare parts. Yet this stalemate did not stop the Egyptian Government from affirming its commitment to repay those debts when they are rescheduled after an agreement is reached on their actual value.

I understood from Soviet sources here that the Soviet delegation went to Cairo with instructions to be fully flexible in reaching agreement with Egyptian officials on all issues to be discussed, particularly the rescheduling of debts and their real value.

Both Egypt and the Soviet Union consider success in the current talks in Cairo an important step on the road to normalizing and consolidating relations between the two countries after the period of tension that prevailed in those relations.

It is understood that under the new agreement Egyptian exports to the Soviet Union will increase. These exports are normally not accepted in Western markets.

It should be recalled that in the next few weeks talks will be held between the two countries to conclude a cultural agreement between them.

In addition to organizing the affairs of Egyptian students on scholarships in the Soviet Union (243 students) and increasing the number of scholarships the various academic quarters in the Soviet Union will offer, the proposed cultural agreement will deal with the following matters:

Ways of cooperation between Soviet scientific research bodies and Egyptian scientific research bodies.

Providing the Egyptian Academy of Arts with Soviet experts in the field of ballet, folklore arts, and other arts.

Organizing the exchange of weeks devoted to movies in both countries. It is recalled that the Soviet Union has bought Egyptian films in the current movie festival being held in Moscow. Egyptian films are being shown in Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, and most of the Islamic republics and are proving very popular. In the meantime not a single Soviet film is being shown in Egypt despite the existence of good films. This is due to the obstacles placed before such films most of the time. A recent example was the movie "Berlin" which the censor banned on the grounds that it exaggerates the Soviet role in defeating Nazism! Organizing the exchange of folklore troupes. The Soviets would be pleased to receive the Rida folklore troupe. They have welcomed the Egyptian ballet troupe to the world ballet contest at the Bolshoy. They presented the troupe in the Soviet television and the press with great warmth.

Al-Mahjub Returns From PRC, Makes Statement

NC162144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1955 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub and his accompanying delegation returned to Cairo from Beijing this evening at the end of a 1-week visit to the PRC.

Dr al-Mahjub stated on arrival that he will convey the views of the Chinese leadership to President Husni Mubarak. He added that the Chinese are awaiting President Mubarak's scheduled visit to Beijing in 1986.

The People's Assembly speaker said that the PRC leadership highly appreciates President Mubarak's domestic and foreign policies. He noted that his visit took place at the invitation of the PRC National People's Congress. He said that he held extensive talks with the PRC president, prime minister, the National People's Congress speaker, and the National People's Congress Standing Committee on many international issues of interest to both countries.

Dr al-Mahjub added that one of the most important issues discussed during the talks was bilateral cooperation, not only in the political field but in the economic field as well. They reviewed both countries' experiences in open-door economic policies, as well as the means of exchanging views and strengthening economic cooperation.

Among the other important issues discussed, he added, was the Palestinian problem and the PRC's role in gaining large-scale support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. He noted that the PRC pays great attention to President Mubarak's influence on the U.S. Administration to solve this problem. The PRC focuses on President Mubarak's personal role in solving the Palestinian issue and in giving an impetus to the peace process.

The People's Assembly speaker said that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war and with what the nonaligned and Islamic countries can do to solve this problem.

Security Authorities Release Detained Israeli Yacht

NC141422 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Port Said, 14 Jul (MENA)— An Israeli yacht and its eight passengers, detained by Egyptian security authorities last Wednesday for entering Egyptian territorial waters near Port Said, has left here for Cyprus.

Technical examination of the yacht conducted by security authorities verified the captain's statement that the vessel had developed engine trouble and a fuel leak, prompting it to enter Egyptian territorial waters.

The Suez Canal authorities repaired the yacht and supplied it with fuel. The Port Said authorities also provided facilities for the passengers until the yacht left Egyptian waters.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Notes 'Bargaining' on Summit

NC150914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA)— *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says today that extensive Arab contacts have taken place during the past few days regarding the Arab summit conference called for by Morocco.

The paper says that these contacts have had a number of results, the most important of which is the exclusion of the main issue that prompted the call for an urgent Arab summit, namely, the attacks on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The paper notes that these contacts also resulted in a preliminary agreement on a limited 3-point agenda. The first point concerns efforts to clear up the Arab atmosphere, the second deals with Arab developments since the Fes summit, and the third, the meeting between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev and the effects of this meeting on Arab and Middle East issues.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that there was large-scale bargaining during the current contacts so that the proposed summit may be held on 29 July in Rabat. This bargaining resulted in the exclusion of a number of issues, which should have been included on the agenda by the member-states. According to the paper, one of the excluded issues was Libya's demand that Iraq be held accountable for violating the Baghdad summit resolutions in concluding a number of economic agreements with Egypt. These agreements were signed during the visit by Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan to Cairo. This was done in return for Iraq's withdrawal of its request to expel Libya from the Arab League because of its alliance with Iran. Iraq charges that Libya supplies long-range missiles to Tehran to hit an Arab capital, as well as other weapons. Iraq says Libya's action is a violation of the Arab League charter and of the joint Arab solidarity and defense agreement. The issue of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon was excluded at the request of Syria, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia in return for Arab support and acceptance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Discussion of Egypt's return to the Arab League was also excluded under Syrian-Saudi pressure. The Gulf war issue was also left out.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says there are a number of reasons why certain Arab countries want to hold the summit. One of these is that Saudi Arabia wants to avoid the embarrassment it might face in November when it has to call for the ordinary Arab summit conference in Al-Ta'if which has now been postponed for 3 years. Another reason is that the PLO and Jordan need Arab support and acceptance for the agreement they concluded in February. A third reason is Tunisia's insistence that the Arab summit issue a resolution making Tunis the permanent Arab League headquarters and approving $30 million to build new and permanent Arab League headquarters in the Tunisian capital.

Extensive Arab contacts are continuing so the summit may be held to achieve all the above aims. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has learned that a number of Arab leaders have agreed to the summit but will not attend themselves. Ministers of personal envoys will represent them instead.

Morocco's King Hassan II has called for an extraordinary summit at which to take a unified Arab stand to stop the war in the Palestinian camps and the liquidation of the Palestinians in Lebanon, but all this Arab bargaining and concessions has led to the exclusion of this major issue. The Arab foreign ministers had met in Tunis and tried to discuss the war against the Palestinian camps in Lebanon but Syria objected and Lebanon did not attend. The first meeting of the Arab foreign ministers thus failed.

NPUG Leader Interviewed on Party Policy

JN140950 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 13 Jul 85 pp 26-27

[Interview with Khalid Muhyi al-Din, leader of NPUG Party, by Yusuf al-Qa'id in Cairo: "Change Is Egypt's First Issue" — date not given]

[Excerpts] The NPUG party held its second general congress in the last week of last month, June. It was the first congress in Mubarak's era. This congress provided an opportunity for dialogue with NPUG on its attitude toward Mubarak's rule, Al-Sadat's men in the Egyptian authority, the deteriorating Arab situation, normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, and the possibilities of establishing a Nasirite party in Egypt.

AL-MUSTAQBAL discussed all these issues with Kahlid Muhyi al-Din, secretary general of the NPUG party and one of the Free Officers. They used to call him the red major. He was the man who had the chance to rule Egypt during the March 1954 crisis and one of Al-Sadat's staunchest opponents. He is now one of the knights of real opposition in Egypt.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How as the second NPUG congress?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: First, the congress was important for the party because it was held at a time when Egypt's picture had crystallized and become more distinct. Therefore, new policies must be presented to confront the fait accompli in Egypt. Second, these new tasks by the party require introducing new and young leaderships into the party. Third, this congress was an arena for the discussion of many topics.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What were the most important features of the congress?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: The party gained more members. What is more important is that about 60 percent of the membership was new.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is the NPUG's attitude toward the internal situation in Egypt now?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: This subject consists of two basic points: The deteriorating Arab situation and the stand toward the Palestine question, and the internal situation in Egypt, especially since the picture of the Egyptian and Arab political map has been crystallized after about 4 years. First, we know what the Egyptian people want. We also know the currents and conflicts inside the Egyptian authority. The past experiences, beginning with the elections, have confirmed that the Egyptian people do want a change. During this period it has also been proven to us that the present regime is unable to effect this change. Despite all the good intentions and circumstances, which are better than those of Al-Sadat's era, this regime is unable to bring about a change.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Will the process of change then be postponed?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: There could be no change except through popular awakening. This renders democracy a principal battle aimed at improving the masses' living conditions, especially since the hard living conditions are now affecting the poor as well as the middle classes.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: The NPUG is blamed for appeasing the religious trends in Egypt.

Khalid Muhayi al-Din: I will say something that will surprise you. Sixty percent of the new NPUG members come from these religious trends. They came individually. They have no previous political experience and no specific ideology. They came to the NPUG because of its stands toward the elections and the daily issues such as housing, economic concern, wages, and the balance between wages and prices. They are a power that has merit as well as short comings.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How did they come to the NPUG?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: They came because they discovered that the religious trends are unable to defend the Egyptian people's daily affairs.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is the NPUG's stand on the resumption of the normalization of relations under the slogan "The Hope of Regaining Tabah"?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: Our stand on Camp David is very clear. We regard it as a calamity that has afflicated everyone. Al-Sadat deceived the Egyptian people; he tempted them. They imagined that the end of the war with Israel would build Egypt. We realized that the essence of the U.S. peace was to place Egypt within the U.S. zone of influence and prepare it for world war III. Ending the war with Israel means preparing to join the international conflict. We only spend on the armed forces. In spite of this, we do not feel any more secure from Israel or from anything else. Moreover, the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States will enable the entry of Israeli goods into the Arab markets, especially since most Arab countries depend economically on the United States.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Can we return to the issue of normalization?

Khalid Muhi al-Din: We are against the normalization in general. However, there is a difference. We believe in the peaceful solution and the Fes plan. We completely reject the idea of agreeing to relations with the enemy on the basis of changes inside Israel and on the need for Israel to have a stand on the Palestinian state that is acceptable to the Palestinians. We welcomed the withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador from Tel Aviv. I believe that the negotiations on Tabah will not achieve any results. I believe that the United States and Israel have the cards to exert pressure on Egypt. This is their right.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What is your stand on the deteriorating Arab situation?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: We have the Arab stand embodied in the Fes plan and the Arab 7-member committee. Why do we not move? The Arabs have not lost all their pressure cards. Where are these balanced Arab relations between the United States and

the USSR? Where are these balanced economic relations between the East and West? Why is oil being sold using different currencies instead of one? Why do we not make Europe have interests in the region different from those of the United States?

AL-MUSTAQBAL: Where does the Arab hope lie in the midst of all this?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: We essentially base our hope on the Arab masses and the Egyptian national movement, which is the only movement that has social meaning. The Egyptian masses have resisted normalization. There are forces in Egypt which have an ideology. The struggle for establishing a national, democratic system in every Arab country is a struggle for the Palestinian issue. If every Arab country rejected the presence of the superpowers on its territory the whole picture would change. This would force the world to resolve the Middle East issue. I expect that Egypt will play a role in solving the Middle East issue. However, we must say that the Egyptian Government's dependence on the United States is increasing daily. This will gradually reduce its leading role. Thus, the Egyptian Government may play some kind of a role but it will not be a leading role.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: What about Egypt's return to the Arabs and the Arabs' return to Egypt?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: We as people welcome the restoration of relations to enable Egypt play its role without officially abrogating Camp David. However, we do not want the return of a regime that establishes axes. I am not interested in the restoration of official relations but in the restoration of relations between the peoples, which is more imporatnt. The Arabs must realize the importance of Egypt's role. This can take place only when there is a real role. Here, we must criticize the Egyptian role. I believe that Mubarak's visit to the United States was negative. I also beleive that the Camp David interpretation of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement has hampered this agreement. Anyone who goes to the United States to try and convince it is mistaken. One must go with political pressure cards in his hand. Some say to the United States: We are threatened. However, this does not greatly interest the United States. The Arab regimes are the ones which are really threatened and not the U.S. interests. The events in Sudan and the astonishing steadfastness in southern Lebanon are some of the honorable aspects of the Arab stand. Moreover, we must insist on democracy and we must have democracy. We must have the right to demonstrate and take strike action. Without this the Arab masses will continue to be inactive.

AL-MUSTAQBAL: How do you assess the current internal situation in the country?

Khalid Muhyi al-Din: We are better off now than under Al-Sadat. However, the masses still have many demands that have not been achieved. The problem is that the pressure of the masses is seasonal. It should become a constant pressure. This is the NPUG's task. I support Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub's stand on the application of the Islamic Shari'a. Undoubtedly, this is an honorable stand by the NDP in spite of our differences with it.

AL-AHRAM Urges 'Confrontation' of Terrorism

PM161553 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 15 Jul 85 p 1

[Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' article: "The Gulf and the Devastating Hurricane"]

[Text] The bloody acts of terrorism which have occurred in Kuwait for the third time in a short period should not pass without firm confrontation, irrespective of political or social sensitivities, whatever they are. In my view, what has happened in Kuwait will not stop at the Kuwaiti borders and will not end in the foreseeable future in the absence of firm, deterrent confrontation. The hurricane of terrorism will move on from Kuwait, the present target, to neighboring and other states. The circle of terrorist explosions, blackmail, and destruction will grow to encompass other states in the region. This is not a mere deduction. It is an accurate reading of the political reality in our region.

The recurrence of terrorist acts which go unpunished indicates that such acts will continue. They have in fact been going on for years, encouraged by the fact that the instigators and, sometimes, the actual perpetrators have escaped deterrent punishment. That is why I say that this hurricane which is threatening the region and undermining its reputation should be dealt with in a firm and comprehensive way, not only by Kuwait but by all the states of the region. This wave of terrorism should be faced not only with security measures, such as deportation of some unwanted people, but also with a much more comprehensive and much deeper study than just urgent security measures.

The situation in the Gulf area calls for a comprehensive study with a view to safeguarding the entire area against terrorism, blackmail, and destruction. The Gulf states have, unwittingly or out of goodwill, permitted entry of large numbers of non-Arabs into their territory to the point where these multitudes have formed political trends in some of these states and seriously affected their demographic structure. The suggested comprehensive study should examine the effects that these multitudes have left on the political and security situations in these countries.

Furthermore, most of the Gulf states have made a habit of adopting an attitude of passive silence toward acts of terrorism committed in the Gulf region or in Lebanon, thus tempting terrorism to move closer to them and terrorize them. Despite the urgency of this matter, these states have not cooperated among themselves sufficiently to pursue the elements of terrorism, root it out, or deter its instigators. On a matter which is even more urgent, these states have not equipped themselves with the necessary means of combating and deterring terrorism and eliminating its causes.

I do not believe that the situation brooks any more delay in making sound preparations for an all-out confrontation or in drawing up plans for coordination and cooperation among all states in the region to halt this destructive hurricane. It certainly cannot afford continued silence toward terrorism or appeasement of its instigators and planners, who are known to everyone in the Gulf and elsewhere. There are more important details which I will perhaps discuss in another article.

Commentary Views Iranian Ties to Terrorist Action

NC142059 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Bahiy al-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Resisting Any Form of Terrorism Is a Necessity of Life"]

[Text] The terrorist plan against Kuwait was well thought out. Its goal was to create confusion, not only in Kuwait, but throughout the Arab world as well. The engineers of terrorism have noticed that the demography of Kuwait is conducive to dealing successive terrorist strikes against innocent people that reverberate in explosions heard throughout the Arab nation. It is evident that organized terrorism is taking the psychological factor into consideration, aware of the anxiety and insecurity experienced by the Arab citizen when he hears about recurring incidents of terrorism. There is no doubt that such a climate fraught with anxiety and despondency provides the most suitable opportunity to blackmail the Arab masses and force them to accept ideas in which they do not believe.

All this has led to two serious problems: First, the masses have begun to view terrorism as a new and unavoidable reality. They have begun to believe that the legitimate authorities are incapable of deterring or dealing with terrorism, and that no one can fight ghosts. The logical result of the expanding and unchallenged wave of terrorism within the Arab world has been the extremist groups' belief that freedom of movement in the region applies only to them; that the Arab masses are required to yield to their ideas without any discussion or popular or governmental protest; and that anyone who stands against them is against freedom, independence, and religion. These extremist groups hide behind all such noble words in order to deceive and mislead.

The second problem resulting from the wave of terrorism is the exploitation of these bloody events by some foreign forces. They are exaggerating the consequences of these events in order to impose their tutelage on certain Arab countries on the pretext of protecting them from an imminent catastrophe. These countries have been lured into a trap many times because of pressure exerted on them. In so doing, they resemble someone who jumps out of the frying pan and into the fire.

What we want to depict clearly is that some Arab regimes have recently begun to speak of terrorism as a new way of life. This way of life is expected to be accepted by the Arab masses to free them from their daily suffering and from their constitutional institutions. The Arab regimes that believe in violence as a course of dialogue are not ashamed to declare their support for terrorism. For example, before the bombs exploded in Kuwait and before Kuwaiti diplomats were kidnapped in Beirut and Tehran, a meeting of the so-called Islamic liberation movements was held in Tehran under Ayatollah Montazeri, Ayatollah Khomeyni's deputy. In his opening speech he declared that the Islamic liberation movements were urged to change adverse conditions in the Islamic world and to do so even by force. He added that any group not fully playing its role, regardless of the sacrifice, would be considered to have abandoned all trust.

If Ayatollah Montazeri's speech was tantamount to an ideological impetus for these movements, then the meeting held among Libyan, Syrian, and Iranian intelligence officials was aimed at planning actual terrorist actions within the Arab world. Here we reach an important conclusion, namely, if some Arab regimes are declaring within everyone's earshot that they support terror and violence and that they are implementing dirty operations against innocent people, then merely confronting terror by limited precautionary measures is useless. To do so is like shutting the stable door after the horse has bolted. This situation places the world in a continuous state of anxiety. The engineers of terrorism have met to plan their criminal operations. The time has come for Arab leaders to meet and chart a way to confront terrorism together.

Saddam Delivers Revolution Anniversary Speech
JN161758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1603 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn on the 17th anniversary of the 17-30 July 1968 revolution — live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate.

Dear Iraqis, wherever you may be on the beloved land of the two rivers; brave fighters in all the arenas of pride and honor; sons of the glorious Arab nation:

On this occasion I extend to you greetings of pride and victory and greetings of confidence in the present and the future. The anniversary of your revolution — the 17-30 July revolution — is a great occasion that reminds us of all these meanings and instills in us more vitality, happiness, pride, and reassurance. This is the objective of righteous revolutions that stem from the people and preserve their course in order to achieve their sublime objectives in life.

Brothers, your revolution, which broke out 17 years ago, came for the sake of the human being and the homeland. It carried out deep changes in all walks of life, both spiritual and material. It acquired the ability to preserve itself and rejuvenate, despite changing circumstances. Thus, it deserved your love for it, your faith and pride in it, and your rallying around it. It has rightly become the basis of your present and the landmark of your future in its course and objectives. Thus, we find you adhering to the revolution as enlightened believers, building its lofty edifice in every field, and defending it and the homeland with unprecedented courage.

When I meet with Iraqis, men and women from different areas, professions, and social strata, I note in their eyes that genuine spark that expresses deep love for the revolution, enlightened adherence to its course and achievements, and determined readiness to defend it. The revolution and the homeland have become one. Defending and preserving them and working for their prosperity has become embedded in the Iraqis' thinking and behavior. The revolution has united with the homeland and the people and has covered lots of ground in its progress toward the better. My comrades, I and those in the party have had the honor of carrying the banner of the revolution during the clandestine struggle and in preparing and carrying out the revolution and in leading it in the early years. Today we sense a deep feeling of pride, happiness, and satisfaction. This is a most splendid and sublime experience for those who struggle for their people and homeland.

Dear brothers: The challenge you faced in the past 17 years was a historic one in every the sense of the word. If revolutions and changes are a common phenomenon in modern tiems, their success in achieving their declared aims, especially in uniting and interacting with the people and in gaining their love, pride, and optimism in the future under its banner, has been, and still is, one of the most complicatied issues facing revolutions in this age. Many revolutions have failed to achieve their declared objectives. Some of them achieved material success in certain fields but they lost much of their spirit and originality. People lost enthusiasm and optimism about the future. Other revolutions fumbled in ideological, political, social, and economic labyrinths. They barely came out of one impasse when they fell into another without being able to reach the required level of proper thinking and correct action.

Brothers, one of the most important characteristics of your revolution is that, in addition to being based on the principles of your great historic party — the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party — guided by this party's ideology and heritage of struggle, it is the offspring of our national and pan-Arab land and living experience. It neither indulges in theory at the expense of reality nor slips into weak and negative stands at the expense of principles and ambitions. Your revolution has always made it a point to experience and interact with reality through an enlighened vision, to try to understand reality and develop it, and to keep the torch of principles alight and lofty.

Another significant characteristic is that your revolution has always placed the people's feelings and satisfaction above all other considerations. It has been and it will continue to be the vanguard leading the ranks and opening up horizons. It has rejected and denounced the idea of exercising tutelage over people and oppressively imposing opinions on them. This explains the splendid relationship between you and the revolution — a relationship that has withstood all plots and challenges.

If we are to compare your experiment with the one in Iran, for instance, where blind hatred and ambition has prompted the Iranian rulers to confront and plot against your experiment, occupy your land, and subject you to their ill will, we will find a large gap between the living and developing experiment that is deeply linked to the people and the experiment that has lost all links to life — an experiment that is confined within the darkness of backwardness and the walls of hatred and greed. As time passes, such an experiment loses every link to the people and only exists as charlatanry and tyranny.

That experiment, which took place in 1979 and was given the biggest known propaganda coverage in modern history by many suspect circles in the world, has sought from the beginning to confront your experiment. In addition to its claims about confronting other world experiments, its main concern has been to shake and liquidate your experiment here in Iraq. While you have established a link between the homeland and the revolution, and between the beginning of a happy life and the revolution, your nemeies — the enemies of Iraq and the Arab nation — also established such a link, but from a different position prompted by ill intentions.

It was clear to them that the occupation of Iraqi territory and the subjugation of Iraqis was impossible without creating problems for the Iraqi people's revolutionary experiment. Thus the enemies entertained false hopes about the imminence of another setback in Iraq to be added to other setbacks and abortive experiments witnessed in the Arab arena.

Many shortsighted, suspect persons had thought that the rivalry between our experiment and the false experiment in Iran would not be in our interest. Although we did all our best within the context of sovereignty and honor to avoid any conflict with the

ruling regime in Tehran, we were at the same time convinced that our experiment was most suited to our country and that it possessed vitality, viability, and development. Thus we did not fear challenging those who wanted to impose their tutelage on us and to export their rotten goods to our country and who launched an armed aggression against us. We in the leadership adopted a true historic stand that said: We know what is good for our people and nation. We will not allow anyone to impose his tutelage on us, because he who accepts tutelage is bound to make one concession after another until he submits compltely to the enemy.

Here we are now after the imposed conflict and the comparison in mentality and actions, as well as in the military field and others confirming by tangible results what we had said in the beginning, that our revolution is most suited to our people, that it is triumphant, and that what they tried to impose on us was wrong, unsuitable, and would soon be proved false and that it had nothing to do with the principles with which they tried to conceal their intentions. It also had nothing to do with life and the need to develop it to the better.

Brothers, while referring to these factors on this occasion I do not want to turn my speech to you into an ideological lecture, but consider this the sound beginning of an evaluation of the situation, whether concerning the conflict with the regime of rancor and greed in Iran or the entire Arab situation.

The success of our experience and the failure of the false experience in Iran confirm an extremely important fact in our national and pan-Arab life, namely, the soundness of the assessment of matters made by the Iraqi people and leadership. If we had abandoned our sound policy, we would have given the enemies an historic opportunity to destroy our country, terminate our development, and turn us, God forbid, into submissive slaves of foreigners. The question was not merely an ideological or military fight, it was an historic option between being free, proud, and happy on our land, shaping our life by ourselves, and firmly opening doors for coming generations, or accepting a foreigner's trusteeship, hegemony, and domination.

The plot in which the Iranian regime was used against our land, life, and future was the most serious and the largest plot after the plot of the occupation of Palestine by Zionism. Although the greedy, spiteful regime in Tehran concentrated its efforts against Iraq, due to the nature of its experience and its strategic location in the Arab East, the plot was mainly aimed not only against Iraq but also against the entire Arab world, particularly the Arab East.

The nation's enemies, spearheaded by Zionism, were aware that the success of your experience in Iraq, brothers, meant a great deal to the Arab nation and the future of the conflict between them and this nation. They were also aware that the destruction of this experience by means of arms, under a cover of smoke, forgery, and deception, against the nation's sanctities would lead to the total destruction of the very foundations of Arab independence and Arab awakening. Therefore, they concentrated on Iraq's experience and massed huge forces against it.

They encircled it with an atmosphere charged with fear and perils. They tried to turn that false and abnormal experience in Iran into a great phenomenon. They circulated legends about their abilities and their human, material, intellectual, and propagandistic capabilities. They sought to intimidate us and subjugate us to the extortion of the Tehran rulers, who hide behind our religion and values like charlatans, the likes of whom we have seen in Arab and Islamic history. Thus, we would capitulate and the enemies would tamper with our territory, dividing it among themselves and turning its people into slaves to be dominated for hundreds of years after the invaders tread on their sanctity, genuine values, and sublime honor.

Your revolution, which has a genuine historical consciousness, cannot be deceived by falsehood and charlatanism. This revolution will not shake or weaken in front of the enemies' propaganda. It entered the struggle firmly, and the Iraqi believers confronted these charlatans in all fields of struggle. Through your awareness, bravery and sacrifices you exposed their reality as fake, agent, and rancorous. Being among the few in this world who realized early their falseness and evil and who described them as charlatans, we find today that many Arabs, Muslims, and honorable people in the world have pointed out their reality and have exposed these qualities. Among those who exposed the charlatans are Iranians who resist falseness and call for peace.

On this occasion I would like to greet the second Islamic popular conference which was held in Baghdad in April, and which condemned the ruling clique in Tehran for beginning [the war] and exposed its charlatanism, falseness, and plotting against Islam and Muslims. I greet Islamic scholars and thinkers all over the world who attended that conference. I also greet all those who expressed soldiarity with its resolutions. The resolutions adopted by that conference are a brave triumph for Islam, because these resolutions exposed the charlatans who want to destroy Islam by using its name and to crush Muslims, claiming tutelage over them.

Brothers, sons of the great Arab nation, the plot against Iraq and the Arab world — the plot in which the ruling regime is used — is, as I have said, the most dangerous plot against the Arab nation after the Zionist occupation of Palestine. This plot is a main link in the chain of plots aimed at dividing Arabs and creating sedition among them, as well as fragmenting and weakening them in order to control their territory, exploit their resources, and prevent them from achieving progress and development.

After long experience and research, the enemies found out that Zionism alone cannot achieve these objectives. Therefore, it was essential to use another phenomenon, which is more dangerous than Zionism, as it claims to have ties to Arabs and their religion and heritage. The Tehran rulers were used with their historical rancor, racial ambitions, conceit, backwardness, and evil to participate in destroying the Arab world. The aggression launched by the Tehran rulers against Iraq, beginning with their rabid campaign against Iraq's great revolution and spreading killing and destruction, using agents and Iranians residing in Iraq, and then direct military aggression on 4 September 1980, are all aimed at destroying the Iraqi and Arab entity and at dividing it into warring factional petty states so that Zionism will remain the dominant power in the region for many more years.

The factional divisions and the fighting among the sons of one country and nation that are now taking place in Lebanon are an example seen by the sons of the Arab nation and Iraq.

Iraq, in its capacity as an Arab country that has national and pan-Arab genuine experience and embodies harmony and solid unity among all it sons, was the main target of the plot of division and destruction. Had they succeeded, God forbid, in their wicked plan, the entire region would have turned into a dump of debiris and bodies and into lakes of blood, and our aspirations of independence, development, progress, stability and a honorable life would have vanished.

Brothers, this is what the conspiracy is all about and this is the big sedition which you have confronted and whose evil waves you have been crushing since 1980. You confronted the conspiracy with a fruitful ideology and a deep faith. You fought them with the arms of staunch men and with the Iraqis' determination and their maturity. You triumphed with God's guidance and assistance. God is our master and can achieve anything.

This sound assessment of the Zionist-Khomeyniite conspiracy against Iraq and the Arab nation is the basic reality which overpowers all attempts at deception intended to prevail in the region so that the sound perception of things would be obscured and the conspiracy would attain its objectives. If this takes place, there will be no room for remorse. After Iraq succeeds in repulsing this conspiracy and its ill wind, the urgent basic task we must currently assume on the pan-Arab level is the confrontation of other parts of this black Zionist scheme, which is being implemented by the Tehran rulers who harbor grudges against Arabism and Islam, with the participation of some misled Arabs whose grudges and sick minds make them conspire against the Arab nation.

Though Iraq has assumed the largest burden of the confrontation of this conspiracy and has offered innocent blood, there is still a dire need to expose otjer aspects of this conspiracy and to confront it with maturity and decisiveness. One of the most important prerequisites of confrontation is the genuine pan-Arab option, so that we may be capable of safeguarding our independence and the components of our existence and progress. The relinquishment of the pan-Arab option is a disavowal of ourselves and a forgery of the Arab entity, whether this takes place directly or indirectly. The minimum level that the pan-Arab option imposes on us is to serioulsy and loyally work for the attainment of Arab solidarity at whatever level possible in this stage.

While pan-Arab solidarity means the capability to collectively express a minimum level of Arab agreement on confronting the Arab nation's enemies, this solidarity must proceed from a sound concept of the current state of affairs. We must not try to ignore the negative aspects of this state of affairs at a time when we are using its positive aspects and potential. From this premise, we believe that any unilateral action by any Arab country to confront this conspiracy is a weak action, and, in the best of cases, would be an action with limited potential to confront the conspiracy which is directed against the Arab nation's existence and future and is not just directed against any one Arab country.

Improving the nation's state of affairs and preventing any one Arab country from collapsing requires collective Arab action to prevail over the state of deterioration. While collective action safeguards the capability of bountiful offerings and makes it available to anyone who seeks it, it also presupposes that cooperation and action would prevail over the state of deterioration. Only then would the nation benefit from the varying potential each country posseses in the current stage. Only then would the nation progress step-by-step through collective fraternal efforts in pan-Arab political and economic cooperation and in all otehr spheres.

If there are some who do not want Arab solidarity and who try to impose their abnormal and deviationist stands, Arab solidarity should not hinge on their participation. We have already waited for years, and may have to wait several other years in vain, expecting their participation. Experience has taught us that they are really participating in the plot of which we are warning. They are not assisting the nation or giving it the minimum that is required to help this nation overcome its ordeal and proceed toward what is better. Therefore, they are seeking to hinder Arab solidarity and ruin Arab relations.

The poisonous daggers with which the Iraqis are being stabbed in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland are the same daggers with which Palestinians and Lebanese are being stabbed. They are also the same daggers threatening the security and stability of Arab Gulf states. The slogans raised by the owners of these daggers in Tehran are the same slogans reiterated by their so-called Arab allies.

We must clearly say that Arab solidarity cannot be strong and effective without Egypt. If we have our own opinions and theories on the restoration of diplomatic relations and on Egypt's participation in the Arab League, these opinions and theories, as well as Al-Sadat's policies, should not prevent our cooperation with Egypt now in confronting the plot to destroy the Arab entity and in working in any possible field to strengthen Arab solidarity. In this regard, we do not say and do not believe that any collective Arab action will be meaningless without Egypt and that the pan-Arab cnaracter will be meaningless without Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, or other Arab countries.

We clearly say that Egypt is part of the Arab nation and that rapprochement for the better, despite deterioration, requires us not to let an important Arab power like Egypt fail to participate with the group and be alone in confronting the plot against Egypt at a time when other Arabs are confronting the plot against the entire nation. [Sentence as heard]

This is what we did in Iraq out of a genuine pan-Arab awareness and determination stemming from an analysis of current circumstances and dangers threatening the Arab entity. It is our duty, and it is also in the interest of the Arab nation, to extend our hands with the spirit of fraternity and without any complexes to the national leadership in Egypt in order to strengthen Arab solidarity and to create better circumstances to protect the Arab entity from plots.

While calling for this and pinning on it serious hopes bolstered by the Egyptian leadership's wishes and intentions, we are aware

of the difficult conditions of Egypt and the pressures to which it is subjected in order to keep it isolated from its natural Arab foled. However, an Arab solidarity that involves Egypt will in turn strengthen all Arabs in confronting the major plot. Those attacking and casting doubt on cooperation with Egypt are conspirators who are involved in the Zionist-Khomeyniite plan aimed at destroying the Arab entity. They are also the ones who are brandishing poisonous daggers to stab Iraqis, Palestinians, Gulf citizens, and other Arabs. Their insistence on isolating Egypt form the Arab fold is only a part of this scheme designed to encircle every Arab country separately, dismember it socially and politically, and subjugate it to the Zionsit-Khomeyniite scheme.

Therefore, genuine, honorable, and nationalist Arabs, who are concerned about the supreme Arab interest and who provide real and serious requirements for confronting the Zionsit danger, understand our stand and believe that Egypt should participate in the joint Arab action in whatever possible formula in the current circumstances.

Brave fighters in all battlefields, on land, at sea, and in the air, when we talk about the historic conflict we have waged with the cruel enemy and the Zionist-Khomeyniite plan that was directed at our land, people, life, and future, we must point out that the credit goes to the men who fought those glorious battles. By their firm resolution, unlimited readiness for sacrifice, patience, competence, and ability, the brave Iraqi fighters have had the great honor of confronting with their minds, arms, and bosoms the savage waves against the land of the two rivers and its people. With God's help, they crushed those waves, one after the other, destroyed enemy resources to invade Iraq, and dispelled enemy delusions of occupying this dear noble country.

Last year, in March 1984, the enemy fought our brave forces east of Basra, east of Tigris, and east of Maysal with all its resources. They made long preparations for that battle, which they called their final, decisive battle. However, the Iraqi heroes confornted the aggression and crushed its offensive on all three fronts. They inflicted innumerable and indescribable losses on the enemy. As usual, the enemy denied that it was the battle they dreamed of, and attributed defeat to technical reasons. They imagined that their failure was due to their attack on Hawr al-Hawizah, which they considered a new, sudden strategy in war. It was not the only offensive, but part of a wider battle that also included the East Basra, and East Maysan sectors. The enemy did not fully study the Hawr al-Hawizah area, nor did they have the necessary equipment for such a battle. Therefore, the foolish Tehran rulers thought that if they overcame those technical factors, repeated their attack on Hawr al-Hawizah, and succeeded in crossing to the opposite bank, in what they thought would be a surprise to the Iraqis on the basis that we would not expect a repetition of this attack, they were bound to fulfill their sickly dreams of undermining Iraq's strategic defenses and achieving their black designs to occupy Iraq or an important part of it.

Thus they prepared themselves for another big new offensive in the same area. They used many deceptive methods both on the operational and strategic levels. They even used their high political leaders in these deceptive methods. These leaders made statements and engaged in cruel actions to the extent that some people thought that they had changed their war methods. In order to prepare the right atmosphere for their offensive and to justify it before their people, who were fed up with the war, and also before world public opinion, the Tehran rulers intentionally violated the agreement we had reached through the UN secretary general in June 1984 to avoid the shelling of civilian targets. They claimed that industrial installations were shelled in Ahvaz. So they shelled Basra on 5 March 1985. Six days later, on 11 March 1985, they carried out their offensive that had been planned and prepared for more than 1 year. They shoved forth tens of thousands of their forces, which they had trained for many months and equipped with the best weapons they could get from Zionism and its international networks, and also from arms merchants who were interested in prolonging the war.

However, the Iraqis who have exposed the hatred of the coveters throughout history were not deceived by the Iranian regime's maneuvers. They were prepared to confront this aggression. When the Iranian regime's forces began their attack, the heroes of Iraq were lying in wait for them. The armored units, the infantrymen, the artillerymen, the hawks of the air, the knights of the helicopters, and all the members of our valiant Armed Forces confronted them. A fierce battle took place which lasted 6 days and nights.

During this battle, the men of the two rivers transformed the battlefield into hot fire that swallowed up the evil men who covet the land of our ancestors. It was truly a heroic battle in which all kinds of weapons were used and in which the men excelled. It verily deserved to be called the crown of all battles. This is how the wave of ill wind was crushed. Tens of thousand were killed and their defeat became the talk of the entire world. The enemy testified to the strength and capability of the Iraqis. Many analysts said that this battle had been the decisive battle in the history of confrontation between the two sides, since it was the best example of fighting in which the enemy had used its maximum human, military, and material potential, and in which the enemy had resorted to its best methods of treachery and cunning.

However, the enemy failed and was defeated when confronted by the Iraqis' faith and maturity, as well as their capability. May God bless the staunch men who recorded the most splendid epics in Iraq's modern history and the Arab nation's history. These epics were replete with glories, pride, and dignity.

Thus, the Iraqis surprised the suspect and evil enemies who though they could fight Iraq. The dreams of the coveters were once again dissipated in an unprecedented manner. The huge human potentital they had massed did not benefit them. Their choice of new war methods was also of no avail to them when they crossed the Hawr to the opposite side. Their methods of deception also did not benefit them, in spite of the fact that they have become masters in this art.

It became clear, and the thousands of Iranians who were killed testify to this, that it is impossible to change the balance of power. Iraq remained strong, impregnable, and capable while the hopes of the evildoers and coveters were frustrated. Had the Iranian rulers had a modicum of wisdom and some concern about the lives of their people and the future of their country, they would have recognized reality and would have agreed to the initiative

calling for a just and honorable peace that was proposed to them. However, these stupid rulers, whose hearts are full of hatred, are not mature and have no sense of responsibility and courage to admit to reality and halt the shedding of blood,which is exhausting their people, and stop the destruction that is ravaging their country. Their only concern is to gratify their evil instincts, satisfy their black designs and evil intentions, and respond to the schemes of the foreigner.

That's why one can see that in spite of the crushing defeat they had sustained, they continue to reject peace, and continue to issue threats about pursuing the war.

I tell them on your behalf, O glorious Iraqis. on behalf of the men, women, and children; on behalf of the fighters on the highest mountain peaks in the north, where the enemy is preparing for some kind of aggression; and on behalf of the fighters in the remotest bastion of steadfastness in the south, where the enemy still believes that an attack there is still possible — I tell them on your behalf that the Iraqis who fought you and crushed your waves of ill wind on the mountain, in the plain, and in the Hawr are capable of confronting you in every place, no matter the methods you adopt and the huge number of troops you may mass. Stubbornness and intransigence will not benefit you. If you believe that the prolongation of the war would give you any opportunity to achieve your evil designs, I can assure you that you will be deluded and will find yourself experiencing a new dilemma. All of your desperate attempts on the battlefield and all your exposed political maneuvers and your suspect alliances would not change the equation. Since you tried all these methods in the past, you will not succeed in adding something new that will change the balance of power. All that you would be acheiving from your stubbornness is to inflict more destruction and losses on your people and country.

If the Tehran rulers believe that they can achieve anything through stubbornness, the Iraqi people's awareness and patience, stemming from their sincere belief in God and from the nation's history and long experience of struggle against enemies, can crush their empty heads and bury forever their evil dreams.

Glorious Iraqi men and women, as the Tehran rulers' bids to prolong the war have failed in the military field, their bids have also failed in other fields, particularly in the economic field.

The Tehran rulers have planned to exhaust Iraq in the economic field. They thought that prolonging the war will exhaust the Iraqi economy so that they would achieve in this field what they have failed to achieve in the military field. However, the Iraqis, who surprised the clique of rancor and plots in combat, as well as in mature thinking, tactics, and organization, have also surprised them in the economic field.

The leadership has adopted all necessary measures to control nonessential spending and to adjust the national economy in accordance with the new circumstances. In 1982, 1983, 1984, and 1985, we have succeeded in maintaining our economy and in establishing it on firm foundations in harmony with our resources in the current stage and with the requirements of war.

At the same time, we have also succeeded in continuing development and progress, and the Iraqi experience has become a subject of appreciation and admiration for the entire world.

Throughout past years, the world has consolidated its confidence in the Iraqi economy and in the Iraqis' ability to solve economic problems. Iraqis are also capable of confronting military and political challenges, as well as other challenges, that emerge during war. On this basis, balanced cooperation in the economic field has increased and expanded between our country and many countries in the world.

Today, after a 4-year experience in confronting this new challenge, we can say that our economy stands on firm foundations, capable of fulfilling the requirements of war, an honorable life, and balanced development.

Thanks to sound measures and practices by the leadership in dealing with the economy responsibly under new circumstances, and due to efforts exerted by ministers, experts, and government employees, we were able to confornt challenges, develop economic output, and create new methods in harmony with the new circumstances.

We are greatly proud of the high spirit enjoyed by Iraqi men and women in confronting this new challenge aimed at destroying our triumph. As the Iraqis' patience, ability, and readiness for sacrifice were high in the military field, they were also so in this vital field.

Here appears the great historic value of the people's role and connection to the leadership. The people's belief in the revolution, their adherence to its objectives and achievements, and their vital ties to the leadership were the incessant source providing the physical and spiritual requirements for war, as well as the support on which we depended in defending sovereignty, dignity, and free life.

With God's help we will continue to promote our economic resources despite the war imposed on us and despite world economic crises, particularly in the area of marketing oil. Before the end of this year, and due to the fraternal cooperation between us and our brothers in Saudi Arabia, we will increase our ability to export oil by 500,000 barrels per day. Due to our fruitful cooperation with our neighbors and friends in Turkey, we are in the process of expanding our export capacity via Turkish ports. We hope to accomplish this before the end of next year.

Thus, we will have foiled the wicked plot which was meant to strangle Iraq economically by threatening our ports in the south and closing the pipeline across Syria. Our capacity to export oil will reach the level that existed before the Iranian aggression against our country in the near future, God willing. We will be able to export all that the current circumstances in the world oil market allow for.

The factors of steadfastness and capability, provided by the courage of Iraq's fighters, the patience of its men and women and their fruiful offers in all domains of life, and the stability of the political system and the state institutions supplied the necessary foundations to confront aggression and wicked plots. These fac-

tors have rendered Iraq a firmly established fact in the region, as well as a basic positive element of stability and progress. They have also turned Iraq into a firmly established fact on the international level and a country that enjoys appreciation and respect.

Despite the effects of aggression and despite analyses based on rancor or illusion circulated by ambitious enemies, Iraq managed to preserve its prominent international status and to continue its fruitful and stable cooperation with big powers, nonaligned states, Islamic countries, and all countries in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa. Iraq's unwavering stands, which called for a just and honorable peace based on principles of international law, enjoy the appreciation and respect of all countries and international forums.

As for the Iranian regime, it is adding new deadlocks to its existing deadlocks. The most serious deadlock is now represented by the regime's deterioration and by the absence of the Iranian people's confidence in its allegations, being fed up with war and having suffered a great deal from the continuation of war and the increasing human and material losses in vain.

In an attempt to overcome deadlocks and relying on the wicked advice of some of its allies who are sharing its frustration and failure, the Iranian regime began to try a new plan, imagining that by such a plan it could change the political balance after it had failed to alter the military balance. Its plan is a new one consisting of two parts: The first part relies on terrorism and internal intimidation against fraternal countries in order to dissuade them from their pan-Arab stand in support of Iraq; the second part is that of pretending friendliness toward these countries and claiming that it has changed its hostile polices toward them.

However, this exposed maneuver will deceive no one because Arab brothers supporting Iraq are proceeding from an Arab stand and from a sound consideration that Iraq is defending them as it defends itself, with the chests of its sons. Had it not been for Iraq's steadfastness, the black and greedy Khomeyniism with its evils would have stormed all the region's countries.

The fine empty words spoken by the Khomeyniite snakes will not change the Iranian regime's racist, expansionist, and terrorist nature. The Tehran rulers imagine that they can deceive the world with some flexible words and statements, forgetting that the contemporary world does not judge regimes and countries by means of words said here or there, but by means of tangible experiences and continuous dealings.

What the regime of evil and hatred suffers most from is frustration, failure, and new dilemmas. It will not be able to get out of its dilemmas and isolation on regional and international levels unless it abandons its expansionist ambitions and aggressive designs, accepts honorable, just peace, and devotes itself to its own affairs and the destruction and ruination it has sustained.

Brave men of the Armed Forces and Popular Army, brave fighters from all services, your great deeds over the past 5 years — deeds that took place through the genuine link between the fighters and people — have made Iraqi men, women, and children live with you in their hearts and souls and look in every new battle you wage for the good tidings of final victory whose bright dawn you are creating. Your steadfastness and victory is a source of pride for Iraqis. It is also a source of pride for honest Arabs and a strong shield for their security and sovereignty.

Your struggle throughout the war years was a source of world admiration and your stands were epics of pride for the world. You demonstrated the patience of loyal, honorable men and fought with rare courage and enthusiasm. You honored your people and saved the homeland. Your deeds are outstanding among the events of modern history and your stands in all the battles of sovereignty and honor you fought were a true expression of courage, competence, ability, and continuous improvement in the art of war.

You fought a cruel enemy, to whom the enemies of the nation gave weapons to defeat you with. However, thanks to your strong character, cleverness, determination, and endurance you were able to upset all balances and destroy all Zionist plans to enable your enemy to change the balance, raise his collapsing morale, and justify his miserable defeats and stupid determination to continue the war. May you be blessed, O glorious men, who create victory, build the future, wrest admiration, and deserve unlimited love.

O noble martyrs, who have honored the homeland, upheld principles, and maintained the march of dignity and honor by your sacrifices; O noble martyrs, the land, which you protected from the filth of invaders, will remain impregnable, happy, green, and bright, because it holds your pure remains. The sky which you kept clear of greedy enemies will remain pure because your souls are waving in it.

Our people, whose honor you defended with your lives, will remain loyal to principles for which you died. Blessed be your souls in the heavens. The tree whose branches you were will remain deep-rooted and shady. The good plants will grow. Rejoice, because you are the banners of immortal values, dignity, and sacrifice. You built on every inch of the land of the two rivers a beacon for glory and pride.

Here you are among us in celebrations of victory and stands of dignity and loftiness. Your memories are in every thought, smile, watchful eye, and beating heart. Your deeds will be a source of pride for our women, honor for our men, security for our children, and a guide for coming generations. You are more honorable than all of us because of the pure blood you have sacrificed.

May God protect you, O glorious Iraqi women and loyal Iraqi men. May God grant you more success, dignity, and might. You deserve more glory, pride, and happiness than life can give because of your endurance and accomplishments. Your deeds in work, building, and sacrifice were the greatst in your glorious history and modern age.

I am not saying this out of love for you, but as admitted by honorable men among Arabs and other honest people. May God bless you efforts and guide your steps on the path of victory. You have our rgeat love and appreciation. Peace be upon you.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,897

JN161808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1715 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Communique No 1,897 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 16 July 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces celebrate the July 17-30 revolution anniversaries and the anniversary of the ascendance of their leader President Saddam Husayn to the highest official posts in the state and the party with overwhelming joy and complete confidence in their ability to continue their offerings for pan-Arab liberation and for the protection of the homeland's sovereignty and the people's acheivements. They pledge to God and the leader that they will proceed forward on the road to victory and that they will continue to deal more deadly blows to the tyrannical clique to entrench justice and peace opportunities.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In pursuit of our statement issued at midnight last night on the heroic Iraqi Forces activities in the northern sector of the battlefield and in the Sayyid Kan basin, confirmed enemy losses amount to 300 dead on the Birkman-Sayyid Kan axis, 370 dead on the (Hamarus)-Kushinah axis, and 220 [as heard] on the (Hamarus)-Ra's al-'Abd axis.

Thus, the losses sustained by the Iranian forces during their frustrated offensive amount to 890 [as heard] killed, thousands wounded, many prisoners, one helicopter and its crew set on fire, and large quantities of weapons and military hardware captured.

2. Our giant Air Force continued to deal devastating blows to the tyrannical clique's remnants and their equipment, rubbing their noses in the mud of humiliating defeat, and pursuing them wherever they may be on the battlefront. Our Air Force carried out 223 combat missions, after which the valiant hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly to base, protected by God.

3. Our able helicoter gunships raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and equipment in the northern and east Tigris sectors of operation, destroying several enemy troop concentrations, several hardware stockpiles, and setting large quantities of enemy equipment on fire. They also destroyed one enemy boat and one enemy hideout. All our helicopter gunships safely returned to base, praise be to God.

4. Using artillery and all types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions and troop movements in the IV Army Corps sector, killing 13 enemy soldiers, destroying 6 hardware stockpiles and 1 observation post, and setting other enemy positions on fire.

5. It has been ascertained that the losses sustained by the enemy, during its offensive on one of our forward units in the central sector of operations on the night of 14-15 July 1985, amount to 52 killed, whose bodies still litter the no-man's-land. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed.

6. Two enemy rafts were destroyed and their occupants were killed and one medium-caliber machinegun position and three hardware stockpiles were also destroyed east of Basra and east of Tigris.

7. The rancorous enemy shelled Khurmal and Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 July 1985

Spokesman Views Offensive

JN171005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — It was announced here today that an Iranian offensive in the northern sector of the battlefield was crushed this morning and that the Iranian enemy sustained heavy losses. A military spokesman told INA that the military situation was settled in favor of the Iraqi forces. The spokesman added that a large number of Iranians were killed and large quantities of weapons and military hardware destroyed.

The spokesman added that several Armed Forces Command officers supervised the battle on the field, and that the battle took place in the Sayyid Kan basin and lasted 24 hours.

The spokesman said that units from 33d Regiment led by Staff Brigadier General Iyad Khalil Zaki, the 603d Infantry Brigade, three other regiments, and two shock brigades participated in the battle. The spokesman stressed that the Iraqi forces are ready to crush any new Iranian offensive.

President Receives Message From Maldivian Leader

JN161023 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Maldivian President Maumoon Abdul Gayyom on relations between the two friendly countries. The message was delivered by Maldivian Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel when President Saddam Husayn received him here today.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Japan's Abe, Delegation Continue Visit to Amman

Meets Government Officials

JN161333 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn Husayn, the regent, received Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who is currently paying an official visit to Jordan, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; and the Japanese ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received the Japanese foreign minister at his office this afternoon. During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues regarding the Middle East and bilateral relations and ways to promote them. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Dr Fawwaz Abu al-Ghanam, the prime minister's adviser; the Japanese ambassador in Amman; and a number of delegation members accompanying the guest minister.

After that, Tahir al-Masri met with the Japanese foreign minister. Al-Masri made a comprehensive review of political developments in the Middle East and developments in the Palestine question, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, as well as Jordan's efforts in Arab and international arenas to reach a just, comprehensive, and lasting solution to the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Japanese foreign minister reiterated Japan's stand that calls for an Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and for the need to quickly reach a just and comprehensive solution in the region. He expressed his country's appreciation of Jordan's peace efforts and support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which Japan considers a positive step toward acheiving a peaceful solution.

Confers With Al-Masri

JN161549 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Amman, 16 Jul (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his delegation today. Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, Al-Masri appreciated the Japanese Government's constant efforts to reach an honorable political solution guaranteeing an end to the war between the two countries.

They also discussed financial difficulties that UNRWA is facing. Al-Masri thanked his Japanese counterpart for Japan's support of the UNRWA and for its decision to pay is contribution to the UNRWA for 1985.

The talks, in which Planning Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur participated, dealt with bilateral relations and economic cooperation. The two sides reviewed developments in economic relations, trade exchange, and technical and scientific cooperation between Jordan and Japan.

Dr al-Nusur referred to the need for Japan's contribution to Jordanian development projects and for increasing are as of current mutual cooperation on various trade and technical levels.

Abe officially invited the foreign minister to visit Japan. Al-Masri accepted the invitation, with the date to be fixed later.

Talks With Al-Rifa'i

JN170625 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i received at his office this afternoon the Japanese foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him. The premier praised the good relations between Jordan and Japan. He explained the latest developments of the Middle East issue and the efforts exerted by His Majesty King Husayn and his government to bring about a just and peaceful settlement based on the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The prime minister briefed the delegation on the talks conducted by his majesty the king and the delegation accompanying him during their recent visit to the United States. He also outlined the results reached stressing that these contacts were still under way. The premier reiterated Jordan's firm stand on the necessity of convening andinternational conference summoned by the UN secretary general and attended by all permanent member states of the UN Security Council and all the parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. He asked the Japanese minister to work for the enhancement of mutual cooperation, particularly in the technical, trade, and air transport and to extend technical aid for the country's 5-year development plan.

The Japanese foreign minister paid tribute to the constructive stands of his majesty the king and his dynamic efforts to bring about peace in the region. He expressed Japan's support and appreciation of Jordan's stand and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. The minister promised to exert every effort to enhance the peace process, stressing his country's interest in maintaining the good relations existing between Jordan and Japan.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Mr Tahir al-Masri and the prime minister's adviser Dr Fawwaz Abu Al-Ghanam.

The foreign minister briefed the Japanese foreign minister and the delegation accompanying him today on Middle East developments, the Palestinian cause, and the Jordan-PLO accord on a common approach to peace in the region. He also briefed them on Jordan's recent endeavors to reach a just peace settlement.

The Japanese foreign minister reiterated his government's view that Israel should withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and a comprehensive, just, and permanent settlement must be found to the Middle East problem. He voiced Japan's appreciation for Jordan's peace efforts and its support for the PLO-Jordan accord.

At the meeting, the foreign minister praised Japan's efforts in trying to achieve an honorable political settlement to the Iraq-

Iran war. He also thanked the Japanese foreign minister for his government's uninterrupted financial contribution to UNRWA.

The Jordanian-Japanese talks, in which Minister of Planning Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur participated, covered bilateral relations, economic cooperation, and trade exchange. The minister of planning stressed the need for Japan's contribution to Jordan's development projects and for an increase in a balanced trade exchange.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

JN161520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, 16 Jul (PETRA) — An agreement for technical cooperation between the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Japan was signed at the Foreign Ministry today.

The agreement includes outlines for mutual technical cooperation and means to organize the process of extending the Japanese Government's technical aid to Jordan — such as expertise, equipment, teams of researchers, and training of Jordanian cadres in various fields in Japan.

The agreement was signed for the Jordanian Government by Planning Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur and for the Japanese Government by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, a number of Foreign Ministry officials, the Japanese ambassador in Amman, and the delegation accompanying the Japanese minister were present.

It is noteworthy that during the past few years Japan provided approximately 168 training opportunities for Jordanian cadres and sent to Jordan 198 specialists in various fields. Japan also sent $2 million in equipment and appliances to some ministries and establishments.

News Conference Held

JN170601 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — Japanese Foreign Ministry official spokesman (Takisho Kajani) has stressed his country's support for and understanding and appreciation of His Majesty King Husayn's steps toward achieving a just and peaceful solution to the Palestine question. He also stressed Japan's support for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and considered it a positive step toward achieving peace in the region. This came at a new conference given by the Japanese official at the Jordan Intecontinental hotel last night. A group of Arab and foreign news agency correspondents attended the conference.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry official spokesman expressed his country's readiness to contribute to technical cooperation regarding the implementation of the 5-year plan. He said: We will work sincerely to promote economic and technical cooperation with Jordan.

Replying to journalists' questions, the Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Japanese foreign minister's visit to Jordan is aimed at opening a channel of political dialogue between Jordan and Japan in addition to the other channels Japan has opened with the region's states. In this regard, he referred to the political dialogue with Iraq and Iran, and the invitations extended to the two countries' foreign ministers to visit Tokyo with the objective of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Iraq-Iran war.

Abe Meets Yasir 'Arafat

OW170325 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, July 17 KYODO — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe met Wednesday with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat, who asked that Japan put pressure on the United States to negotiate with a joint Jordan-Palestinian delegation, officials accompanying Abe said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman said that the joint delegation, formed by an agreement between himself and Jordan's King Husayn, means the "last chance for peace," and the U.S. should not miss the chance to negotiate, according to the officials.

'Arafat also stressed Japan's role in the issue, saying that the PLO expects Japan to transmit the mood for peace in the Middle East to the U.S. and Europe.

Abe said Japan supports the PLO as the representative of Palestine. Although indirect help has limits, Japan will talk to the U.S. and to Syria, Abe reportedly said.

This was the first time in four years that 'Arafat had met a Japanese leader.

'Arafat is said to have proposed the meeting.

Abe earlier met with Jordanian Prime minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, who also reportedly talked about the joint delegation, saying that a "mechanism for peace" was ready, the officials said.

An international meeting on the issue, including the Soviet Union, should be organized for "real peace," Al-Rifa'i said, adding that neither Syria nor the PLO would join in negotiations without the Soviet Union, according to the officials.

Al-Rifa'i said Japan's stable relations with both the U.S. and Israel would give it influence with those countries, the officials said.

They added that Abe promised Japanese help on the issue.

PLO Diplomatic Status Broached

JN170631 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe in Amman yester-

day. Palestinian sources said that 'Arafat asked the Japanese minister to grant diplomatic status to the PLO office in Tokyo. However, the Japanese delegation's spokesman said that his country's stand has not changed, and that Japan considers the PLO as the Palestinian people's representative but not their sole legitimate representative. The spokesman added that Japan supports the Amman agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat but that Japan has not yet adopted an official stand on the call to hold an international conference on the Middle East.

'Arafat Describes Talks

JN170633 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has praised the results of the talks he held last night with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and the delegation accompanying him.

At a news conference he held at the guest palace at midnight last night, 'Arafat described these talks as very positive, and several topics were discussed. Foremost among these topics was the relations between the PLO and the Japanese Government. 'Arafat pointed out that Abe had stressed Japan's full support for the Jordanian-Palestinian joint agreement which seeks a just solution to the Middle East crisis.

'Arafat added that Japan hopes for other more advanced joint Jordanian-Palestinian steps to achieve peace in the region. He said that the Japanese foreign minister had stressed his country's support for the Palestinian people by extending more aid to UNRWA and grating scholarships to Palestinian students in the technical fields.

'Arafat said that the PLO is planning to meet with the UN Security Council member-states. He said that there have already been meetings with some of these states, and that there would be meetings with the others states in the near future. 'Arafat stressed that his information indicates that 17 Arab states have so far agreed to holding an Arab summit and that he is optimistic about this summit.

Abe To Meet Iraqi Official

OW170335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Amman, July 17 KYODO — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz will visit Jordan to meet Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri Wednesday afternoon.

'Aziz had initially scheduled a visit to Jordan for July 29 to coincide with a conference of Arab leaders in Morocco.

However, Al-Masri was said to have suggested that 'Aziz come earlier to meet Abe.

'Sources' Say Joint Delegation Includes PNC Members

JN161301 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Well-informed sources in Amman told us today that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation scheduled to start a dialogue with the U.S. Administration will be a parliamentary delegation consisting of members of the PNC and the Jordanian House of Representatives. This decision has been adopted to maintain the principle of equality, regarding number and level, among the Palestinian and Jordanian members of the joint delegation. The U.S. Administration refuses to meet with members of the PLO Executive Committee, at least at present.

In another development, it appears that the Palestinian side in the joint delegation will comprise a number of official envoys, who are PNC members, and who will be accompanied by a number of advisers representing various areas of the occupied territory.

The U.S. Administration announced yesterday that Washington has received a list of Palestinian personalities who will participate in the dialogue. However, no official Jordanian or Palestinian comment on this has so far come from Amman.

It is almost certain that the Jordanian-Palestinian-U.S. dialogue that was scheduled to take place in Amman this month has been postponed until after the extraordinary Arab summit to be held in Morocco on 29 July.

Prime Minister Receives Moroccan Envoy

JN170610 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The prime minister received at his office this evening the envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco, speaker of the Moroccan Lower House Mr Ahmed Othman. The premier conveyed to the Moroccan envoy the directives of His Majesty King Husayn concerning Jordan's approval to attend the proposed Arab summit conference which reflects Jordan's firm support for joint Arab action.

The meeting was attended by the Speaker of the Lower House Mr 'Akif al-Fayiz, the Chief of the Royal Court Mr Marwan al-Qasim, the Foreign Minister Mr Tahir al-Masri, and the Moroccan ambassador in Amman.

The envoy arrived in Amman this evening with a message to His Majesty King Husayn from the Moroccan monarch on convening the Arab summit conference due to be held on the 16th of this month to discuss the Arab situation following the events which occurred in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

The Moroccan envoy was welcomed at Amman airport by the speaker of the Lower House, the foreign minister, the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the Moroccan ambassador to Jordan.

Front Warns Against U.S. Military Action

NC170837 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 15 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] The Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed — the Siffin Forces [jabhat tahrir al-mustad'afin-quwwat siffin] has warned the United States against any military action in the area, "because the response will be even larger."

The front's information office distributed a statement yesterday by Muhammad Shukr, the front's commander in chief, saying: "Reagan's threats will not frighten us. If he undertakes any action, our response will be to blow up all U.S. interests throughout the world. Our blows will not be confined to the Middle East. Therefore, we advise the American people to stand against the Reagan administration lest they regret it later.

"We declare our support for all the Arab or foreign states which have become the target of U.S. designs. We are an indivisible part of these states, and we must unite against this satan and his agents."

The front saluted Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Arab officials who "stand in the face of international haughtiness," stressing the need for the "unity of the Arab nation and the Islamic rank."

VOH Details Kafr Tibnit Car-Bomb Explosion

JN161159 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpt] A new Syrian terrorist operation in Lebanon was carried out in the village of Kafr Tibnit yesterday afternoon.

The details of the incident are that a white Peugeot, belonging to the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], was stolen in Beirut a month ago. The Peugeot carried the licence plate No 156. At 1630 yesterday, the white Peugeot was parked near a bakery in Kafr Tibnit. Two army of southern Lebanon [ASL] elements happened to be among people who were at the entrance of the bakery waiting to buy bread. The two ASL soldiers were Sergeant Major Gabi Sham'un and Private As'ad Harfush. The ICRC car exploded suddenly; sowing death and destruction, instilling fear in the hearts of the citizens, and killing 14 people, including the two ASL soldiers. All the victims were residents of Kafr Tibnit, and included four women and two children.

Immediately after the explosion, the Marj 'Uyun Red Cross branch ambulances rushed the dead and wounded to the Marj 'Uyun Hospital. The bodies of the following victims have been identified: 'Abduh Samra Faqih, Manahil Fa'ur, Mahmud Hasan Amin Faqih, and Ahmad Hasan Faqih. Siham Subh, and the children of Ahmad Faqih and 'Bbas Hasan Faqih were among the 7 wounded who left hospital after treatment. In addition the explosion destroyed several houses and caused heavy material damage. The Al-Nabatiyah branch of the Red Cross earlier reported that 19 were reported missing.

These are the facts about what happened in Kafr Tibnit yesterday afternoon. However, as usual, the so-called national resistance has claimed responsibility for this explosion saying that Martyr Hisham Ibrahim 'Abbas, born in Tripoli in 1962 and member of the Ba'th Party, carried out this heroic operation against 30 ASL elements, Israeli intelligence patrol, a tank, and two Israeli vehicles. It seems that by announcing the objective of this operation, the so-called national resistance wanted to obscure the shameful reality of what took place on the ground, not to mention that Kafr Tibnit is outside the zone controlled by the ASL.

Prosecutor Informs Al-Turk of Inquiry on Hijackers

NC161741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Judge Maurice Khawwan, the Jabal Lubnan prosecutor general, has notified Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general, of the judicial measures that have been taken in the aftermath of the TWA hijacking, as well as the memoranda [mudhakkirat] that have been issued on the hijackers.

He also informed the Foreign Ministry official that the Investigation Department has been instructed to make the necessary inquiries to verify the hijackers' identities.

Meanwhile, a diplomatic source has reported that the U.S. Embassy asked Lebanon to take the necessary measures to allow the hijacked plane to leave Beirut Airport.

Phalangist Political Bureau Confirms Unification

NC161558 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] During its extraordinary meeting today under the chairmanship of Dr Elie Karamah, the Phalangist Political Bureau confirmed the statement issued by the party leader, which provides for the unification of the security and military forces of the Phalangist and Lebanese Forces. This will be followed by practical coordination, and all resolutions will be implemented in accordance with existing party rules and regulations.

The Political Bureau expressed its satisfaction with all practical steps leading to Lebanese unity, considering this a prelude to comprehensive national unity and a primary condition for salvation.

Junblatt Meets Khalil al-Wazir in Rome

NC161456 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Diplomatic sources have reported that Minister Walid Junblatt met with Palestinian official Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, in a Rome hotel today.

The meeting focused on the situation in the Beirut camps and Sidon area, the means of consolidating Palestinian-Druze relations, and a possible contribution by the PLO in financing Druze development and industrial projects.

Reportage on Palestinian Moves in Sidon

Military Activity Detailed

NC161252 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Sidon is tense due to Palestinian military activity there. The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has obtained information that the Palestinians have infiltrated the Sidon area and that Fatah intelligence members loyal to Yasir 'Arafat have bought several apartments using Lebanese as frontmen.

According to the same information, Fatah intelligence chief Abu Haytham has set up an intelligence network. He pays the recruits $500 a month each and provides each with a machinegun, ammunition, and grenades.

The same report say that 'Arafat loyalists managed to ferry loads of weapons through the Khaldah port. A ship unloaded nine jeeps equipped with 106mm cannons yesterday. In addition, eight rocket launchers were bought and transferred across the Al-Kharrub region to Al-Miyah Wa Miyah.

To prevent any flareup in Sidon, a meeting was held at the Army barracks attended by Colonel Muhammad Sa'd, commander of the 12th Brigade; Anwar al-Fatayri, secretary general of the Progressive Socialist Party; and by Captain Muhammad 'Abbas and Abu Haytham, members of Fatah.

NDF, PNSF Deny Battles

NC161431 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] held a meeting of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party office in Sidon. Discussions dealt with security and political developments, particularly attacks on the Popular Liberation Army — Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces. The conferees issued the following statement:

1. The Zionist enemy together with its agents, the Lahd and Phalangist forces, are banking on igniting sedition in Sidon and the south to create an atmosphere that will upset the balance of power and provide an excuse to return to the Sidon area.

The statement added: We declare that this strategy has failed and will continue to fail because a strong base for national Lebanese-Palestinian unity exists. This unity has been reinforced by joint meetings and visits to villages near Sidon.

2. Some media, such as the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon, have persisted in disseminating false reports about imaginary battles. Their aim is to create an atmosphere of confusion and chaos and to instill fear and terror in citizens. The latest of these false reports, citing battles between Amal movement members and Palestinians, was carried by AFP and published today in the newspaper *AL-NAHAR*. These reports are merely part of this plan of action, particularly since no battles have taken place in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah vicinity or in any other area. Relations between the Palestinian camps and the surrounding villages are fraternal and positive.

The statement concluded by saying: We declare emphatically that these reports are completely false.

Palestinian-Amal Clashes Denied

NC161808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] We have received the following clarification from the Amal movement Information Office in the south:

On 16 July, some papers and radios carried AFP reports saying that clashes had broke out between members of the Amal movement and the Palestinian Salvation Front at the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp near Sidon. We hereby declare that this news is untrue and completely groundless, that the Sidon area is calm, and that the situation there is stable.

The clarification adds: We warn all merchants of intrigue and rumor to stop these games and to cease spitting venom with the objective of aggravating the situation in Sidon. We can only assure those who feel threatened by the calm situation that the relationship between our movement and the Palestinian people is fraternal and unaffected by cheap plots and biased rumors.

Reportage on Visit of Belgian Foreign Minister

Al-Shar' Receives Tindemans

JN161207 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Belgian External Relations Minister Leo Tindemans and the delegation accompanying him today. The Belgian minister and his delegation arrived in Damascus today on a short visit to Syria. During the visit, Tindemans will hold talks on means of promoting relations between the two countries.

The guest delegation was received by Misbah al-Dalati, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the Beglian ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy staff.

Tindemans-Al-Shar' Talks

JN161620 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus — The first session of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry here today between Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. The session was attended on the Syrian side by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe Department; 'Abd al-Karim Sabbagh, director of the Information Department; Walid al-Sulh, director of the Foreign Minister's Office; and Mrs Hibah Nasir, assistant director of the West Europe Department. It was attended on the Belgian side by members of the delegation accompanying the guest minister and the Belgian ambassador in Damascus.

Al-Shar' began the session by outlining the firm, principled stand which Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is adopting toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and current developments in the region. He affirmed that the Fes resolution, international conferences, and various UN resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question form a basis for achieving just and comprehensive peace in the region. Al-Shar' pointed out that any political moves in the region based on separate agreements or deals will only further complicate the situation and increase tension in the region.

For his part, the Belgian foreign minister showed an understanding of Syria's stand on current issues, affirming that his country seeks just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the region. The Belgian minister expressed Belgium's concern over the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon and affirmed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon did not achieve any of its objectives, but only further complicated the situation in the region.

The discussion during the session dealt with the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon.

Al-Shar' received the Belgian foreign minister before the talks began. During this meeting, the guest minister stressed the importance of Syria's basic role in tackling the issues of the region in general and of the Lebanese arena in particular.

Al-Asad Receives Tindemans

JN162011 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Belgian External Relations Minister Leo Tindemans at 1630 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Belgian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Talks concerned the situation in the region, Lebanon in particular, and the principles for achieving peace in the region. President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's support for Lebanon's independence and unity — both people and territory. He affirmed Syria's readiness to extend aid required to stabilize the situation in Lebanon and to achieve national accord among all Lebanese sides.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Leo Tindemans expressed his appreciation for Al-Asad's explanation of the situation in Lebanon and the region in general. He also expressed his high estimation of the president's character.

Al-Zu'bi Confers With Lebanon's Abu Fadil

JN161321 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Damacus — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi today received Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies. Talks dealt with the current situation in Lebanon and the positive steps that are being taken to implement the Damascus agreement and to end fratricide. Talks also touched on the role being played by the Coordination Committee to implement this agreement.

The two sides stressed the need to forestall all attempts to obstruct the march of the Lebanese national accord — a march aimed at rescuing Lebanon from its ordeal and at pooling all national energies against the schemes of Lebanon's enemies who do not seek the welfare and peace of this country, whose loyal national sons are resisting the Zionist enemy in an attempt to end its continued occupation of some parts of Lebanon.

During the meeting, Al-Zu'bi emphasized that Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, will continue to support Lebanon's efforts to achieve unity, security, and independence, to destroy all conspiratorial plans, and to close the Lebanese file as soon as possible. Abu Fadil greatly appreciated the prominent Syrian role under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership and the tremendous efforts Syria is exerting to back up the national government in Lebanon and to attain a sound Lebanon which can play its pan-Arab role in confronting the conspiratorial, hostile schemes against the Arab nation — schemes aimed at imposing the imperialist-Zionist hegemony on this region.

Al-Asad Receives Australian Parliamentary Speaker

JN161421 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1356 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jul (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad received Australian Parliament Speaker Henry Jenkins at 1315

today. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and the Australian ambassador in Damascus.

Talks revolved around the results of Jenkins' visit to the SAR. The president and Jenkins expressed their satisfaction with these results. Talks also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations. The two sides affirmed the need to work toward bolstering these relations.

Khaddam Returns From Visit to Saudi Arabia

JN170816 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus last night following a short visit to Saudi Arabia. During the visit, Khaddam met with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in the presence of Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Khaddam conveyed a message to King Fahd from President Hafiz al-Asad. The talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region, the Arab situation, and bilateral relations.

Further on Government-Histadrut Agreement

Peres 'Satisfied'

TA160918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that he is very satisfied that an agreement has been signed with the Histadrut. He said that he believes that the Histadrut members understand that there is no alternative to the economic austerity measures. At the moment, he noted, the economic program is an existent fact; its success depends on its implementation which, in turn, requires the public's faith and cooperation. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the prime minister made these remarks during a tour in Kefar Tavor.

Peres Praises Histadrut

TA161528 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres today expressed satisfaction with the signing of the agreement between the government and the Histadrut. As for dismissals, he said the intention is not to dismiss workers but rather to redirect them from services to production. The prime minister, who was touring the Galilee today, added that the government is prepared to help the people dismissed during the transitional period — from the time they are laid off from the civil service until they are absorbed in industry. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz cites Peres' remarks:

[Begin recording] [Peres] I want to compliment the Histadrut which has made a sincere and serious effort to reach an agreement without harming the economic plan itself. I also want to praise the manufacturers and employers who supported the plan and sought such an agreement with the Histadrut so as not to endanger or harm the plan.

[Horowitz] The prime minister said the government intends to transfer workers from services to the production sector.

[Peres] In fact, we are not aiming at workers' dismissal, but at redirecting them, at moving them from services to the production sector. The government is definitely prepared to help, also by allowing a transitional period, so that the people dismissed from civil service will not find themselves jobless but will rather move into plants. [End recording]

Histadrut Approves Agreement

TA161415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Histadrut Central Committee has approved the agreement with the economic organizations' coordinating bureau. Following this, the Histadrut secretary general told our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum that negotiations will now begin over dismissals of workers in the public sector, compensation to low-income groups, and erosion of payments to old-age pensioners. Yisra'el Qeysar said the Histadrut would demand that the dismissal process and pension conditions be in accordance with existing arrangements and determined through negotiations and by virtue of the labor agreements.

Moda'i Says Cabinet To Restructure Economy

TA161312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The finance minister has said that in the next stage the Cabinet will implement a plan to alter the structure of the economy. Yitzhaq Moda'i said that if the distortions that caused the current crisis are not amended, the economy will again enter a new crisis. He also said the cut to the defense budget has made an important contribution to the cuts in the state budget, but this is insufficient. Our correspondent Arye Salman reports that Minister Moda'i was speaking at the first meeting to explain policy to senior staff from the government ministries.

Increased Aid From United States Requested

TA161119 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Report by Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Israel has informed the United States that it would like military aid to be increased by about a third, from $1.8 billion to $2.4 billion, all of this to be given as a grant. The announcement was given to Washington at the end of last week.

Israel's request was presented to the State Department in Washington on the eve of the arrival in Israel of the joint delegation of representatives of the State Department, the Pentagon, and the U.S. Treasury, which is to hold discussions here on the questions relating to military aid to Israel. This delegation, which is headed by U.S. Under Secretary for Security Assistance, Science, and Technology William Schneider, arrived in Israel last night. The talks with the delegation will last 3 days. The initial U.S. reaction was suprise at the request for such a considerable increase in aid. Israel claims it is not asking for this additional sum in order to expand its military system. The IDF will remain more or less within its current framework, and there is no intention to increase the size of the forces. The additional sums are required for the IDF to preserve the balance of forces and the qualitative edge over the Arab armies.

The Americans have increased military aid to Israel by $100 million for the fiscal year that begins in October 1985. The Israeli request refers to the following fiscal year, which begins in October 1986.

Peres Meets With West Bank's Frayj, Al-Masri

Discusses Direct Dialogue

TA170435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Overnight, the prime minister held a meeting in his residence with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus to discuss the chances of a direct dialogue

between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the two representatives of the territories reviewed for the prime minister their impressions about talks they held in Amman.

Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir may raise the nocturnal meeting held by Mr Peres — a meeting which was supposed to have been held in utmost secrecy — at this morning's session of the Inner Cabinet scheduled to take place in Jerusalem. Mr Shamir will be relaying a message to the U.S. Embassy that Israel is opposed to talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

The former chairman of the Jordanian Parliament, Hikmat al-Masri, who participated in the meeting, told our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria Arye Gus that the problems pending between the Palestinians and Israel were raised in the meeting. Al-Masri stressed that the Palestinians want to negotiate. He denied that the question of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation had been discussed in the meeting. Our correspondent has learned that in the course of the meeting Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj reported to the prime minister about a meeting he held a few weeks ago with the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi. Frayj also reported about his meetings with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which toured Europe a few weeks ago.

Frayj Comments on Meeting

TA170639 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] It was a very good meeting and in its wake I am more optimistic about the chances of peace. This was stated by Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, one of the men attending the nocturnal meeting with the prime minister. Our correspondent has learned that one practical result to emerge from the meeting is that the deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, has been granted permission to leave Israel for Jordan. Our correspondent Gil Ronen reports:

[Begin recording][Ronen] This morning, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj described his meeting with Mr Peres as very important and as a very important step toward a dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians. However, he noted that the negotiations have not yet started and that this was merely a stage in the exchanges of opinion. He described the entire meeting as very good. This was the first meeting of its kind, considering its length and the issues that were raised.

[Frayj, in English] Well, we had a general discussion about the situation — the economic situation, the political situation — and the prospects of beginning a political dialogue that would find an end to this tragic situation, that would bring peace to all the people in the country.

[Ronen translates the above and continues] We asked him whether he was more optimistic following the meeting than he had been before it. Frayj said he was, since the prime minister had displayed real interest in the peace process.

The names of Ilyas Frayj and Hikmat al-Masri of Nabulus, the former chairman of the Jordanian Parliament, have been mentioned on several occasions as possible members of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to future peace negotiations. However, it should be pointed out that nobody has yet asked the two to take part in such a delegation. The Palestinians may choose to select less known, and therefore less controversial, people.

The Arab representatives at the meeting with the prime minister hesitated to elaborate on the contents of the meeting. After all, it was Mr Peres who summoned them to Jerusalem yesterday for a meeting which was supposed to have remained secret.

We have learned about one practical issue discussed at the meeting: The prime minister told his interlocutors that he would agree to the departure of the deposed mayor of Gaza, Rashad al-Shawwa, for Jordan. Al-Shawwa has complained for years that he has not been permitted to leave the country.

At this point, it should be noted that Al-Shawwa's name has also been mentioned as a possible participant in an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in the future. [End recording]

Jordanian-Palestinian Group To Include PNC Members

TA161847 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Israeli Government will have to decide whether to allow personages from the territories to leave for Amman to join the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy.

Our Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari reports it is now clear that the Palestinian representatives to the talks will be PNC members and Jordan's representatives will be Jordanian members of Parliament. Alongside them, the PLO plans to incorporate in the delegation a number of notables from the territories as advisers.

In the meantime, the meeting between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. delegation has been postponed until it can be ascertained whether an Arab summit is going to be convened in Morrocco.

West Bank Dignitaries Decide To Set Up Party

TA161132 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] Dignitaries known for their moderate positions, such as Ilyas Frayj, Rashad al-Shawwa, 'Isam al-'Annani, and 'Uthman Halaq, recently met in East Jerusalem and decided to establish a party that would represent their moderate stands regarding solving the Palestinian problem through peaceful means.

They stress in their guidelines that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. On the political process, they claim that the PLO and Jordan must act together in order to realize the Palestinians' national aspirations.

'Senior Military Source' Predicts War With Syria

TA161149 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 85 p 3

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Excerpt] "A deterioration in the economic situation which would lead to dismissals of many workers who are residents of Judaea and Samaria could also lead to a deterioration in the security situation in the territories. If the economic situation in Judaea and Samaria worsens, more inhabitants will turn toward terrorism." These remarks were made yesterday by a senior military source.

The same source said Amman had become the PLO's political center, but it appears that this organization has learned the lesson of September 1970, and as matters now appear, it will not try to fight against and overthrow King Husayn.

The senior military source said it is difficult to point to any drastic change that has occured in the security situation in the territories after the release of the hundreds of detainees. If there is an increase in the number of attacks, it is not significant. From among the terrorists who were released, only two have been rearrested, and they were interrogated and again released. There are several attacks which have not yet been solved; for instance, it is known that a terrorist squad has been at large for a long time in the southern Hebron hills area, and the security forces have not succeeded in locating it. In contrast to this, the murderers of the couple in Mizpe Massu'a have been captured. The murder was committed by two terrorists. The prestige of the pro-Jordanian groups in Judaea and Samaria has increased, due to the fact that Husayn is now regarded in the territories as the PLO's patron.

As for the cut in the defense budget, the senior military source said it is causing the IDF to take greater risks in the fields of both routine and comprehensive security. In his evaluation, there is no doubt that Israel will have to go to war again soon, almost certainly against Syria.

Military Sources Warn About Egyptian Violations

TA161211 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Jul 85 p 9

[Report by Natan Zehavi]

[Text] Israeli military sources well-versed in Israeli-Egyptian relations on the border between the two countries warned government officials yesterday about Egyptian violations of the Camp David accords and a violation of President Mubarak's promise about allowing sailing near and weighing achor off Coral Island. They claimed that the violations are worsening, and that the latest incident — in which the captain of the yacht *Marina* was beaten by a member of an Egyptian patrol boat — must be regarded as a warning sign of things to come. People in the tourism industry in Elat complained to the tourism minister, saying that hampering of sailing in the Red Sea endangers the future of tourism in Elat.

Yesterday several yachts carrying tourists left Elat in the direction of the island. The yachts sailed around the island without any mishaps. It is possible that the reason for this is that the Egyptian *Timsah* patrol boat, which was involved in the recent incidents, left yesterday for the south and was not in the vicinity.

Ethiopian Jews Protest Conversion Requirement

TA161903 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Let us open with the protest activity by the Ethiopian immigrants in Israel: The immigrants who marched toward Ben-Gurion Airport returned to the absorption centers after receiving a promise that the prime minister will meet with their representatives. However, about 150 immigrants who had already reached the airport have established themselves in the departure lounge and are refusing to leave. The Ethiopian immigrants are protesting the chief rabbinate's decision to compel them to go through strict procedures of conversion to Judaism.

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] The march by hundreds of families with their children and belongings from northern Israel toward Ben-Gurion Airport meant the Ethiopian community had reached the end of its rope. According to the chief rabbinate they are not proper Jews unless they go to the mikveh [ritual bath for purification according to Jewish law]. [End recording]

Slim Chance Seen for Winning Tabah Arbitration

TA170444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] A world renowned expert on international law has submitted a legal opinion to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in which the expert states that Israel has only very slim chances of winning an arbitration over the disputed Tabah region. Voice of Israel's reporter Shim'on Schiffer says Professor Luten Precht from Switzerland had been asked by Shamir to give his legal opinion. The professor says that only if the arbitrators take into account the facts on the ground does Israel stand a chance to win something.

Schiffer also says that following Precht's opinion the Likud leaders intend to take the Tabah issue to the government for a decision on the matter.

Egypt's Basyuni Views Conflict Over Tabah

TA150750 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 15 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] Egypt's senior diplomat in Tel Aviv yesterday called last week's beer festival at Tabah a form of "provocation" and contrasted Jerusalem's refusal to go to arbitration over the disputed beach site at Tabah with Egypt's current efforts to improve relations between the two countries.

Charge d'affaires Muhammad Basyuni said that Cairo had in recent weeks muzzled publications hostile to Israel and stepped

up commercial and political contacts with the Jewish state. "We for our part have advanced the dialogue," said Basyuni, in an angry and worried interview with *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday. "We have begun to implement the 'basket' approach to the whole range of outstanding problems. We thought it was a good beginning. But from the Israeli side there has been nothing."

He warned sombrely that the relationship could not remain frozen in the 'cold peace.' If there were no breakthrough, there would inevitably be a deterioration and the peace would be threatened, he said.

He urged that once the government has mastered the economic crisis, the time would be ripe again for Prime Minister Peres to have the government reconsider Tabah arbitration. Last month, the 10-man Inner Cabinet was deadlocked — five Labour ministers against five Likud — over the Tabah proposal.

Basyuni denied that the violent incident at the weekend involving an Israeli yacht and an Egyptian naval vessel off the Coral Island had been linked to Egypt's sense of grievance over last week's beer festival at Tabah. But he had only words of reproach for the yacht, which he said had failed to respect Egyptian sovereignty.

"Any Israeli entering Egypt legally has always been respected and welcomed. That is true at the airport, at the Rafah checkpoint, at the Tabah checkpoint. Our policy is consistent and remains consistent.

"But why do these boats insist on entering (territorial waters) illegally — and especially this boat?" He said the yacht had had entry papers which were "apparently no longer valid."

Basyuni blamed the beer festival — an event which attracted several thousand youngsters to Tabah last week and was arranged by breweries with permission from the Elat municipality — for foiling an Egyptian effort to ease border tensions. A high-level committee, he said, led by diplomats Tahir Maghdub and Badr Hamam, were visiting the border area (specifically to resolve all these problems.

But the holding of the beer festival, despite his own vigorous protests to the Israeli authorities, had led to the committee's breaking off its mission and returning to Cairo.

Basyuni said he had heard of the festival "only two or three days before it was to take place. I called the Foreign Ministry, the Prime Minister's Office, Brigadier Dov Si'on (head of IDF liaison). The reply was: 'It is a local festival, privately organized, nothing to do with the government.' Mr Si'on contended — this was very strange, indeed astonishing — that the festival accorded with the Israel-Egypt agreement of April 1982 which provided that 'Activities which have been conducted in (Tabah) shall continue...'

"We do not accept these positions. The municipality of Elat is part of the Israeli Government framework. The festival received a licence from the municipality. How can you say it is 'unofficial'?

"If this is a disputed area, and if we are doing our best to improve relations, why do you bring in 5,000 people? It is unbelievable. It is like a provocation."

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner denied last night that any provocation had been intended, or indeed perpetrated. He too contended that the festival was "part of ongoing tourist activities which are permitted under the 1982 agreement."

Sources close to Peres said the premier had not known in advance about the festival and Egypt's objections to it. Had he known, they said, he would have prevented it, as a gesture towards Egypt — even though it was not intended as a provocation nor was there any objective need for Egypt to regard it as a provocation or as an infraction of the 1982 agreement.

Basyuni said he was also incensed by the government's decision last week enabling Israelis working in Tabah to benefit from the free-trade regulations applied to Elat.

Albeit the Cabinet decision on the free trade-zone was deliberately not applied to the area of Tabah itself; but it was extended to the "inhabitants" of the disputed beach, which extension Egypt apparently regards as a violation of the status quo.

The charge d'affaires said his government had moved to restrain hostile articles against Israel in the pro-establishment media in Egypt, though it had much less influence over the opposition press. This has long been an Israeli grievance.

Other advances, he said, included the recent exchange of visits between Energy Ministers Moshe Shahal and 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, a planned similar exchange soon by the two tourism ministers, the recent trip here by a group of Egyptian agriculture experts, a pathfinding trip by a group of tourists, and the substantial number of trade licences recently awarded to Israeli firms.

He noted moreover that the Israeli negotiating team under Avraham Tamir of the Prime Minister's Office and David Kimche of the Foreign Ministry had been "convinced of our sincerity, our keenness, to improve relations..."

If Peres could announce arbitration on Tabah, Egypt would be prepared for a Mubarak-Peres summit immediately, the envoy said. "But there's no point having a summit to drink coffee."

Tabah was "the key — not only to our relationship but to the entire peace process. How can we convince Husayn to join us in the peace process when we can't even solve our own small problem? Because without Tabah there will be no progress in Israeli-Egyptian relations. And without progress between Israel and Egypt, there will be no progress in the comprehensive peace.

"I tell this to (Vice Premier) Shamir all the time. I tell him of our efforts, the advances, and he says 'Good, Good.' I do my best to convince him that we are honest.

"He seems to think the peace can stay frozen for another three years, as it has been frozen these past three years. But it cannot."

Egyptian Petroleum Minister Belives Ties 'Natural'

TA170844 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 85 p 5

[Report by Shefi Gabay]

[Text] Egyptian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil believes that Egypt and Israel will eliminate the term "normalization" from their diplomatic lexicons, because, in actual fact, there are natural relations between the two countries on the civil, political, and nonpolitical levels.

In an interview published today in the mass-circulation Egyptian weekly *AL-MUSAWWAR*, Qandil explains that the term "normalization" was good for only a short period of time, after the signing of the peace agreement, because "we did not know each other except on the battlefield."

Qandil says this term should not be used now, with Israeli tourists walking around Cairo's streets, a few Egyptians visiting Israel, and the existence of embassies and bilateral trade. "It is true that our opposition is attacking Israel and your opposition is attacking us, but this is normal between two countries." He says there are some, although not many, problems between the two countries, and they are normal ones, so Egypt's relations with Israel are natural.

Qandil rejects Egyptian opposition press reports that the State of Israel does not pay for Egyptian oil on time. "Israel pays all its debts and fulfills its commitments and it pays to the last cent, in accordance with the commercial system acceptable to us."

Zaq Analyzes Terrorism, Defense Policy

TA120941 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Jul 85 p 25

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "The Cost of Security"]

[Text] For the first time since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon, Israeli fighter planes went out on an aerial attack against targets in Lebanon. It was with these words that the BBC began its broadcasts yesterday at dawn.

The Israeli media was largely devoted to the strikes, while the BBC led off some of its newscasts with the report about the bombing of the three terrorist camps near Tripoli.

Indeed, the world's broadcasting stations were right in their coverage of this development, although they were wrong about the reasons for it. They thought it was a reaction to the two terrorist events that had occurred the previous day in southern Lebanon. But this was not the case. The two booby-trapped cars were blown up in southern Lebanon by kamikaze drivers from the Syrian National Socialist Party, while the general staff headquarters bombed by the Air Force belonged to Palestinian terrorists from Abu Musa's [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Ahmad Jibril's organizations.

This was not, therefore, a retaliatory action, but one of deterrence. To be more precise, it was a preemptive strike to prevent the terrorists from organizing for hostile activity against Israel.

Some people thought the split in the PLO camp would lead to a decrease in terrorist activity against Israel. However, the blows the Shi'ite militias delivered to the Palestinians in the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah refugee camps put an end to the infighting among the Palestinian terrorist organizations and transferred the competition among them to attacks against Israel. Any success for Abu Musa's small, dissident organization (he was a colonel in the Jordanian Army), or that of Ahmad Jabril (who was a major in the Syrian Army) could push the leaders of Fatah, the largest terrorist organization, into increasing its terrorist activity.

It is true that Fatah does not need encouragement. This organization is now making many attempts to increase terrorist operations, since its leaders believe that these actions could accelerate the "political process" which ran aground because of differences of opinion with the Americans over the identity of the partners in the Jordanian delegation. The Fatah leaders are convinced that the political negotiations must also be accompanied by controlled showcase operations. All the more so as the negotiations have not yet begun. In fact, the competition among the various terrorist organizations could serve as another factor leading to a hot summer in Israel.

It is these reasons that are forcing Israel to persist in its actions against the terrorist concentrations.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev are currently providing contradictory interpretations of the terrorist attacks that occurred recently. The minister of police affairs attributed the increase in attacks to the transfer of the center of gravity of terrorist activity from Lebanon to within Israeli territory, while the defense minister denies that the number of attacks has increased.

In any event, both of them would undoubtedly agree that, in view of the competition among the terrorist organizations, Palestinian terrorism could increase in the near future, unless preventive measures are taken in time. There is no room for panic, since the very fact of panic serves Palestinian terrorism's political goals. On the other hand, the complacency that has been prevalent recently in view of the relative calm on the terrorist front is dangerous: In both the great wars, both in the 6-Day War and in the Yom Kippur war, Israel was taken by surprise.

The victory of the 6-Day War blurred the fact that during the months that preceded that war the prevailing view was that Al-Nasir was not yet ready for war and Israel was then preoccupied with attempts to rescue itself from the economic crisis affecting it, the recession crisis.

On the eve of the Yom Kippur war, Moshe Dayan told one of the outgoing generals that Israel could not bear two burdens at the same time. It could not bear a large defense expenditure and, at the same time, deal with bridging the social gap. In the view of the defense minister, because no war is expected in the near future, we must concentrate on the task of carrying the social flag at the expense of the defense flag. That evaluation turned sour on Yom Kippur, and to this day we are paying the economic and social price for that mistake.

To this day Al-Nasir is being accused of having brought upon Egypt the defeat in the war. In fact, it was 'Arafat and his colleagues who dragged the Arab countries into war. They are the ones who gave birth to the "theory of involvement," that is, that their organization had to get the Arab countries involved in a war. It so happened that on 15 May 1967, the day Al-Nasir moved his army into the Sinai, an interview with 'Arafat was published in which he specifically said that his organization's activities would get the Arab countries involved in a war with Israel in which Israel would conquer the "West Bank" and, by so doing, a basis would be created in that area for a "popular war" for the "liberation of Palestine." 'Arafat's dream did not come true. He was forced to flee from Nabulus, but the Fatah theory remained intact: The terrorists will not hesitate to get the Arab countries into trouble.

In any event, after 'Arafat lost his territorial base in a confrontation country neighboring Israel — after his expulsion from Lebanon — he is now trying to establish himself in Jordan. Syria is involuntarily helping him in this. The expulsion of the "Palestinian liberation battalion" from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' to Jordan is reinforcing 'Arafat's status on Jordanian soil. Even though the Jordanian Government is supervising the two PLO battalions, a military nucleus under 'Arafat's rule is becoming increasingly consolidated. This nucleus is not a danger to Israel, but it is jeopardizing Jordan, because it could push it into unnecessary confrontations with Israel, if it becomes a base for terrorist squads.

The combined military consideration does not take into account a Syrian attempt at a military confrontation with Israel in the near future. Al-Asad wants a strategic balance with Israel, but he knows that he has not yet achieved his goal. Egypt's departure from the cycle of war has decreased the possibility of a Syrian warlike initiative. However, it is not logical reasons that lead to war, but incorrect assessments:

— a deterioration in the economic situation in Israel;

— a sharpening of the social polarization and a drop in public morale;

— and Damascus becoming convinced that the government in Jerusalem is incapable of taking military initiatives for a preemptive strike.

These mistaken calculations could push Syria into carrying out limited "strikes" on the Golan Heights or elsewhere, in order to bring about immediate U.S. intervention for a settlement as a result of the "faits accomplis." Syria will certainly not risk a comprehensive war, nor will it let Israel carry a fight through to the very end, but, on the basis of its evaluations, it might try to take advantage of its new dialogue with Washington to impose a settlement based on the "Syrian dictate."

This is a possibility that cannot be ignored by the Government of Israel, even while it is trying to balance its budget and cut down on public expenditures. It is true that the economic crisis now afflicting the country involves security risks, but cutting the defense budget on the basis of the "conception" that no war is to be expected in the near future entails no fewer risks for our existence.

On the eve of the war of independence, when the leaders of the Hagana went to Eli'ezer Kaplan, Israel's first finance minister, and asked him for money to purchase 2-inch mortars, he answered them: Maybe we could cut down expenses and only buy 1-inch mortars (which do not exist)?

This week Professor Mikhal Bruno, one of the authors of the new economic plan (who was a member of the "economists team" which wrote a regular column in *MA'ARIV*) said the erosion in the workers' salaries was caused by insufficient cuts to the defense budget.

Without being dragged into an argument over whether cutting the defense industry will not result in more workers being dismissed than have been dismissed from Ata and thus set Israel in a turmoil, and without examining the extent of the slowdown in the development of sophisticated industry in Israel as a result of curbing the activities of the military and aircraft industries which, in the past, were in the forefront of industrial development, there is another consideration which must not be ignored: that of our existence.

Israel, because of this consideration, spends a quarter of its gross national product on defense. Having learned from past experience, it cannot rely on the logical conclusion that there will be no war in the near future. The war will not break out if people on the other side of the border do not err in regard to Israel's degree of readiness and its ability to use a preemptive strike in the event of danger.

The assumption on the other side of the border is that Israel in 1985 is incapable of absorbing the blow of a first strike because of its sensitivity to losses, while, on the other hand, it will not dare to strike first because of its internal political polarization, and perhaps even because of the Lebanese syndrome. In order to avoid this trap — in order to prevent a miscalculation and a dangerous deterioration into war — Israel's security must be founded on every potential enemy's realization that Israel will not be taken by surprise and that it is also capable of preventing a first strike.

It is therefore essential to maintain an alert air force and preserve the quality of the sophisticated weapons, not only to emerge victorious from a war — should one break out — once the reserves have been mobilized, but — primarily — in order to prevent a war.

This is the IDF's main mission. And this mission must not be curtailed.

Further on OAU Ministerial Meeting, Proceedings

Report, Resolutions Adopted

EA161731 Dakar PANA in English 1315 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Jul (PANA): The OAU 42nd ministerial council meeting which resumed in plenary session this morning has adopted a committee report covering resolutions on political matters and items proposed by member-states to be summitted to the heads of state summit beginning in Addis Ababa on Thursday.

On political matters, the report proposes in a resolution the importance of a planned conference in Lome, Togo on security, disarmament and development in Africa, and calls on OAU member-states to send high level delegations to the meeting. The Lome conference which will be held from 12 to 15 August this year, the report says, should focus its attention on the impact of defense expenditure on African economies.

The conference should also examine the proposed establishment of regional center for research on peace and disarmament which was adopted on the proposal of the African group at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, it says.

A resolution on the situation of refugees in Africa appeals to the international community to redouble its assistance to the countries of asylum in order to enable them to cater for refugees and the countries of origin in rehabilitating voluntary returnees.

It further appeals to the international community to substantially increase [as received] and to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for it to deal more adequately with recent influxes of refugees and returnees and to intensify the program leading to durable solutions of the refugee and returnees problem.

Welcoming the results of the missions undertaken by the OAU commission of fifteen to the Horn of Africa and the initiative to consider the recent applications of drought and famine to the refugee problem in Africa, the resolution appeals to the OAU member-states to closely cooperate with UNHCR in order to promote further voluntary repatriations.

A resolution on the root causes of refugees in the continent calls on member-states most affected by the refugee problem to meet whenever possible at subregional level, to find ways and means of resolving problems relating to refugees and work toward the most durable solution. It also calls on countries of origin to create the necessary political climate to facilitate genuine voluntary repatriation of refugees.

The report appeals to all member-states that have not ratified the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and its 1967 protocol, the 1969 OAU convention governing the specific aspects of the refugee problem in Africa as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights as soon as possible. The resolution also urges the international community to exert all possible efforts to bring about the speedy elimination of apartheid and the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

Another resolution reaffirms that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue to be used only for the peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord. It calls upon all member-states to take appropriate steps at the forthcoming 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly to seek recognition of Antarctica as the common heritage of mankind.

The report says that the item on the application for OAU observer status by the Islamic Call Society proposed by Libya has been referred to the plenary session again for consideration.

Ghali Secretariat Role

EA162013 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 July (PANA): Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali today said there was a need to strengthen the OAU Secretariat so that it can cope with the increasing tasks facing the continental body. Speaking in an interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY today, the Egyptian foreign minister said that in order to forge ahead, the Secretariat has to act as a clearing house and promote the exchange of information among the OAU members. Dr Ghali said in addition to having more competent manpower the Secretariat has to strengthen research activities which could help in decision-making processes.

He said that Egypt was concerned that this year's summit should be able to elect a secretary general of the organization with the hope that he will make reforms in the administration. He said Egypt would like a strong competent secretary general who would pay more attention to resolutions adopted and create a new momentum in favour of better co-operation among different African countries in the framework of African unity.

Asked if Egypt had a candidate in mind for the post, he said his delegation was making consultations with other delegations in a bid to produce a secretary general of high calibre.

So far, only Nigers' foreign minister, Ide Oumarou, has presented his candidature officially to the OAU Secretariat. Interim Secretary General Peter Onu has announced his intention to carry on for another two years should there be a deadlock again as happened last year. [Words indistinct] we should not fail to elect a secretary (?for a) third time, he added.

Commenting on the ministerial council meeting which is expected to end today, Dr Ghali said it was a tremendous success. He expressed the hope that it would help promote inter-African economic co-operation.

He stressed on a regional approach of development, saying that it was advantageous in obtaining foreign assistance and the benefits accruing from regional development projects would be shared by many people. This is the real key to moving out of the African economic crisis, he said.

Dr Ghali pointed out that Egypt would like to co-operate with her neighbours in order to enhance [word indistinct] development by exploiting the resources of the Nile River Basin. He said this

would act as a common denominator to create some kind of sub-regional solidarity as in the case of Senegal River, for example.

The Egyptian foreign minister said that his country has created a special fund at the Foreign Ministry for funding transfer of technology to other African countries in an endeavour to implement the Lagos plan of action.

Speaking on inter-Arab disputes, the Egyptian minister described them as marginal problems, as Arab states have essentially common goals. He suggested that a machinery should be established to deal with settling of disputes peacefully or reforms should be made within the Arab League to deal with such disputes.

On his candidature to the post of the high commissioner of refugees, Dr Ghali said that, having obtained the full support of Africa, he had confidence that he would be elected to the post. He added that Latin American and Asia had assured him of their support. He said France had also indicated her full support and he expressed hope that other countries would continue to support him before the end of the year.

SWAPO Delivers Statement

EA161303 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Jul 85

[SWAPO "statement" read at 42d ordinary session of OAU Council of Ministers in Addis Ababa by Peter Mueshihange, SWAPO secretary of foreign relations — date not given]

[Text] The political and military situation in Southern Africa is rapidly changing. It is gaining a speedy momentum towards the climax. It is, therefore, of great importance that the forces of liberation and social progress take stock and critically analyze the situation in order to adopt appropriate and dynamic strategies aimed at controlling the developments. It is very clear that the racists in Pretoria are desperate and in their desperation they are capable of continuing to commit the same heinous crimes as they are committing in South Africa and outside the borders of South Africa. We must be in a position to gauge their intentions in order to frustrate them.

At the political front, the enemy continues to recruit, bribe, groom and sponsor its hand-picked puppets. On 17 June this year, an ugly charade was conducted in Windhoek: another puppet regimes was installed in Windhoek and this puppet show was thoroughly condemned and totally rejected by the overwhelming majority of the Namibian people. The puppet charade was conduted under heavy military and police guard. The people refused to be intimidated and they held a large rally in Windhoek which was attended by more than 7,000 people. At the end of that rally, they took to the streets in demonstration against the installation of the puppets. The enemy, true to character, reacted with force and violence. As a result of this, a number of patriots were injured and/or arrested. These included Miss Daini Zacharia, who sustained a broken leg and head injuries, miss Chistophina Andrias, who lost an eye and sustained a broken leg, Mrs Itewa, whose house was put on fire, etc.

The installation of the puppet government in Windhoek is part and parcel of the nefarious schemes of the enemy in its futile efforts of denying the people of Namibia their legitimate rights to freedom and independence.

On its part, the racist Pretoria regime has embarked upon large scale acts of oppression among the local population. These include the planting of agents provocateurs among the people, the use of secret agents faking as SWAPO supporter or combatants, the kidnapping of SWAPO supporters and sympathizers, blackmailing people into becoming spies, the training of young children to spy on their parents, teachers and church leaders, overpayment of a certain category of public employees with the view of moulding them into a middle class that would have vested interests in the present status quo.

Even more foreboding is the fact that racist South Africa continues to instigate intercommunal frustration and hatred. The clear aim of these evil schemes is to blackmail the people to bolster the image of its puppets and in the long run to lay the ground for civil disorder and instability in a post colonial Namibia. We discovered recently, for example, a plot by racist south africa to dismember the Caprivi Strip from the rest of Namibia, a fact which they will never succeed in carrying out.

SWAPO is seriously concerned about these nefarious scheme and to this end has devised appropriate measures to fight and frustrate all these enemy schemes. Our political work in Namibia has been intensified, most especially among those elements who have traditionally been hostile to SWAPO. Our aim is to bring together all the patriotic elements into a patriotic umbrella. It is for this reason that the recent massive demonstrations in Windhoek against the puppet regime were conducted on a patriotic platform.

Of late, we have also noted increased enemy activities and particularly in southern Angola. The announced withdrawal of the racist troops from parts of southern Angola was a ploy to disguise Pretoria's evil motives. The enemy has increased his bases along the border and in doing so has brought in new military hardware. The enemy has also started to deploy small units of racist troops to operate in guerrilla formation. It has stepped up its acts of aggression against all the neighboring countries.

The case of Botswana is a recent example. The enemy has a (?specially)trained commando group who go on sabotage missions such as the one which was recently neutralized by the Angolan defense forces in Cabinda in northern Angola. We are sure that a number of these groups are operating (?regularly) in many of the neighboring countries. Their aim is to sabotage, kidnap, gather information, assassinate innocent civilians and if possible leaders and members of the liberation movements.

Despite these tactical maneuvers and operations by the enemy, the combatants will not alientated from the peoples, the organic link between PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] and the masses of Namibia. Our ties cannot and will not be broken. Notwithstanding the logistic problems that are occasionally faced, PLAN combatants have been able to keep up the intensity of the armed struggle and at the same time have spread its

activities up to the Orange River. PLAN has successfully employed a strategy of keeping up the tempo of fighting in the highly militarized zones of central, northern Namibia, the Kaokoland and the Okavango. As a result, we have been able to keep the pressure on the enemy forces and have at the same time consolidated our permanent presence in those areas.

The South African attempts to hide the cause of the war have failed because its own military reinforcements underscore the fact that the existing occupational forces cannot contain the situation. The combatants of PLAN will continue to intensify the war of liberation until total victory. We are determined to be free and we will be free. The struggle has been long and bitter. The people of Namibia, with the unflinching support of Africa and progressive mankind, will carry it out. We committed our blood to liberate Namibia. With your increased support and assistance we will triumph. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

SWAPO's Nujoma on Namibia

EA161832 Dakar PANA in English 1145 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 July (PANA) — Because of the effective nature of the armed liberation struggle, South Africa is now finding it difficult to operate in Namibia, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said last night in an interview with the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY in Addis Ababa. He was answering questions on the current political and military situation in Namibia.

He said South Africa has increased the number of its troops in Namibia and is carrying out terror campaigns against the civilian population in the so-called operational areas. These are areas where the guerillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the military wing of SWAPO, are in effective control. South Africa is known to have over 100,000 troops in Namibia. Mr Nujoma said South Africa's huge military machinery in Namibia comprises infantry, air force, navy, commandos, citizen units, the "South-West Africa Territorial Force" and mercenaries from Western Europe and other capitalist countries.

The mercenaries are under an operational unit known as the 32d Battaltion. In the past they have suffered defections with their fugitives revealnig stories of their deeds of pillage and murder. both in Namibia and over the border in Angola. Mr Nujoma described one South African police unit, the Koevoet, as a murder squad similar to hitler's Nazi S.S. of World War II. It's empowered to kill, torture, steal people's property, kill livestock, destroy houses and move people to concentration camps, he said. The Koevoet, an Afrikaans word meaning crowbar, comes under the direct control of the South African president.

In the operatonal areas, continued Mr Nujoma, Namibian children are herded into military camps and given military training. South Africa has also extended to Namibia its defence act. Under this act all Namibians from 17 years to 55 years old are eligible for military training. Despite South African military efforts, PLAN has been able to disrupt and severely hamper the efficiency of South African economic activities in Namibia.

We have eben able to destroy railway lines and other means of communications from the seaports to the mining industries in the interior, he said, adding that plan put out of action the main electrical power station in Namibia. As a result the occupation regime has had to bring in electricity from South Africa itself. Describing the situation in Namibia as extremely critical, he said Namibian whites for the first time are affected by the war.

This situation was evident, he said, with the installation of the puppet so-called interim government on 17 June this year. through proclamation by the South African authorities. There was not even a bogus election as happened with the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) in 1978 he said. Mr Nujoma said the entire Namibian population including the whites did not participate in the ceremony of the puppet regime. It was purely a South African Army parade, he said.

He said whites stayed away because they feel South Africa is really cheating them because the economy, for the first time for the whites, was slumped. Previously a white settler could obtain two cars in just six months. The motive for South Africa's installation of the puppet regime, Mr Nujoma said, is fear: South Africa fears that Namibian independence under SWAPO will spark off uprisings in South Africa which, of course, will end up in a collapse of the apartheid regime. He said the interim government is one of South Africa's many manoeuvres in a chain of delaying tactics. He also blamed U.S. President Ronald Reagan for dealying Namibian independence, by insisting on linkage.

Linkage, first floated by U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker, holds that Cuban troops must leave Angola before South Africa can be obliged to honour UN Security Council Resolution 435 for free internationally supervised elections in Namibia. SWAPO demands that free and fair and democratic elections must be held in Namibia, said Mr Nujoma and he called on the Reagan administration to support Resolution 435 as the only way of reaching a genuine peaceful settlement. He warned that otherwise Namibians, under SWAPO, will have no other choice than to carry out the armed liberation struggle with greater intensity.

He expressed appreciation for the help rendered by the Frontline States, in particular to Angola and its president, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, for their total commitment to the liberation of Africa in general and Namibia in particular. He said OAU member-states have been instrumental in helping. However, he added, more material aid in sophisticated weaponry is needed. We don't need troops but an increase in material assistance, he said.

Asked if he could put a date to Namibia's independence Mr Nujoma replied: It can come even within the year 1985. If not so, next year im sure Namibia will be free.

ANC Official Addresses Session

EA161333 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The 42d ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers opened here in Addis Ababa last Wednesday with a review of the

economic situation in Africa and the war for national liberation in southern Africa. Speaking at the opening session on behalf of the liberation movements of southern Africa, the representative of the ANC Comrade John Makatini stressed the oneness and indivisibility of the fight for the liberation of Namibia and majority rule in South Africa (?as well as) the war for economic development of Africa. The session is being held at a time when the fascist Pretoria regime's intransigence and prevarications, further encouraged by the Reagan administration's acts of so-called solidarity through the notorious linkage issue, has recently installed a puppet regime in Namibia.

The blatant defiance of world public opinion is being met by the heightened revolutionary determination of the struggling Namibian people led by SWAPO to continue and further intensify the struggle for national liberation until final victory. Almost all the speakers at the opening session of the OAU Council of Ministers vehemently condemned racist South Africa's continued indiscriminate and callous massacre of the oppressed people of Namibia and South Africa, the regime's attempts to obstruct the independence of Namibia and its sinister policy of destabilization against the Frontline States.

In utter disregard of UN resolutions on the independence of Namibia in general and in clear violation of Security Council Resolution 435 in particular, the Pretoria regime continues to create one obstacle after another aimed at delaying Namibia's South Africa regime last May attempted to sabotage the oil installations in Cabinda in northern Angola. The regime went further with its recent forays into southern Angola ostensibly in pursuit of SWAPO freedom fighters.

In trying to blackmail the Frontline States to submit to its dictates the Botha regime raided the Botswana capital Gabarone killing innocent civilians in complete violation of the sovereignty of Botswana. All these illegal and inhuman acts of terrorism are carried out by the fascist Botha regime with the tacit approval of the Reagan cowboy administration.

Although the liberation struggle in Namibia and South Africa is an inexorable historic trend of the African independence struggle which cannot be reversed by fascist South Africa's intransigence and destructive role, it is nevertheless Africa's collective responsibility to expedite further the liberation struggle; in discharging this responsility an independent Africa and the international community as a whole are called upon to increase their support to SWAPO and the ANC and to strengthen their stand with the Frontline States to withstand the arrogant attitude of apartheid South Africa.

The oppressed but fighting Namibian people under the revolutionary leadership of SWAPO call upon independent Africa to coordinate its efforts through the OAU with a view to liberating southern Africa from colonial and imperialist domination. Mere condemnation of racist South Africa continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its apartheid policies at home and its aggressive acts against the Frontline States is not enough. What is needed at this demanding hour is practical assistance to the fighting people of southern Africa. Demands for comprehensive sanctions against apartheid South Africa cultural and sports boycotts should be voiced by all the ministers assembled at Africa Hall.

As for the fighting Namibian people our duty is clear. We shall intensify the war for national liberation throughout the length and breadth of Namibia for the realization of self-determination and national independence. In this year of united action for the people to be free we shall deal the enemy heavy blows wherever and whenever he is found. Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.

Leaders Arrive for Summit

EA162004 Dakar PANA in English 1725 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 16 Jul (PANA) — Presidents Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria arrived this afternoon in Addis Ababa to participate in the 21st summit of African heads of state and government, which opens in the Ethiopian capital on Thursday.

Like their counterparts, Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria and julius Nyerere of Tanzania, the three presidents were welcomed at Ethiopia's Bole International Airport by the country's president, col Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Gambian President Dawda Kairaba Jawara and Arab League Secretary general Chedli Klibi are expected in Addis Ababa this evening, according to conference sources.

PTA Council of Ministers Discuss Development

EA162003 Nairobi KNA in English 1320 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi, Julyf 16th: The four-day sixth meeting of the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] Council of Ministers held in Bujumbura, Burundi last week approved the charter for the establishment of the Eastern and Southern Trade and Development Bank. An assistant minister for finance and planning, Mr Philip Odupoy who led the Kenya delegation to that meeting disclosed this in Nairobi today.

Addressing a press conference in his office, Mr Odupoy said six countries, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Burundi, Somalia and Djibouti had signed the charter. Mr Odupoy, who was flanked by an assistant minister for commerce and industry, Mr John Michuku, also in the Kenya delegation, said the majority of the delegates had agreed on the inclusion of additional commodities in the common list of trade items among the PTA members. The two assistant ministers said all the governments in PTA had resolved that there would be a common market in the PTA area.

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry Denies Training Moroccan Saboteurs

LD161918 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] It is worth noting the denial issued just now by our Foreign Affairs Ministry. Asked about an official Moroccan statement carried by the press agencies regarding the arrest in Moroccan territory of two Moroccan citizens who are reported to have been trained in Algeria for acts of sabotage. The Algerian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman says that these allegations have no foundation whatsoever and refutes all Algerian involvement. The Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman expresses astonishment that such a statement should have been made while the highest Moroccan authorities know better than anybody, as proven by past events, that Algeria's policy is based on principles which rule out the use of such methods. The astonishment is all the greater because Algeria has always tried within the Maghreb policy to promote dialogue and good-neighborly relations. In these circumstances and in the present context, the meeting of the OAU summit meeting, the plan to convene an extraordinary Arab summit, the Moroccan statement can only serve some undeclared objectives and henceforth takes on a special meaning which makes Algeria follow more attentively the development of the regional situation.

Prime Minister Receives Moroccan King's Envoy

LD162120 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] At noon today brother Abdel Hamid Brahimi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister, received Reda Guedira, special envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II. The envoy handed brother Brahimi a message from the Moroccan king to President Chadli Bendjedid concerning the invitation for the convening of an extraordinary Arab summit.

Khellef, SFRY's Kovacevic Sign Committee Proceedings

LD151217 Algiers APS in English 1009 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Algiers, 15-7-85 (APS) — The proceedings sanctioning the works of the 14th session of the Algerian-Yugoslav joint committee were signed here Sunday [14 July] by the trade minister, Abdelaziz Khellef and Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

On this occasion, the two officials reaffirmed the quality of exchanges between the two countries. Concerning heavy industry, the two sides agreed to increase the exchanges as well as in light industry. In the field of energy, the two sides decided to sign pluriannual agreements for the sale of 500.000 tons per year of oil to Yugoslav during six years and of one billion cubic meters per year of gas to Yugoslaia in 1987. They also agreed to develop cooperation in the field of joint companies in industry, hydraulics, public works and energy as well as in agriculture.

LIBYA

Al-Shakshuki Meets Visiting Bulgarian Minister 13 Jul

LD131709 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) — The brother secretary of the People's General Committee of Planning and Economy today conferred with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian minister conferred also with the brother secretary of the People's General Committee of Agrarian Reform and Land Reclamation.

Existing relations of cooperation between the two countries in all fields and ways of consolidating them in the service of the joint goals of the two countries were reviewed during these two meetings.

Citizenship To Be Granted Upon Arabs' Application

LD170328 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Sources at the General People's Committee for Justice have stated that in accordance with the resolutions of the basic people's congresses, that is, since the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is the land of all the Arabs, the brother Arabs who previous applied for Arab [Libyan] nationality and who will use it, will be considered automatically qualified for the nationality merely by applying for it.

Sudan Withdraws From U.S. Military Exercises

LD161709 Tripoli JANA in English 1640 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Kuwait, Shawal 29, July 16, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — It was learnt that Sudan has decided not to take part in joint military exercises with the American forces in future and will not provide any new military facilities to the American forces in Sudanese territories.

Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* newspaper said Sudan had asked the American Administration to cancel all military agreements concluded by stooge Numayri with America giving military facilities to the American occupation forces.

Egyptian Media Condemned for Echoing U.S. Propaganda

LD131526 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Shawal, 13 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Within the context of the American propaganda camaign directed against Jamahiriyah, Cairo radio broadcast a declaration saying that Libya was providing financial and military assistance to Nicaragua highlighting what it called bilateral co-ordination between the two countries within the framework it described as international terrorism.

Cairo radio appears to have turned into an official information channel to broadcast the declarations of terrorist Reagan. It also shows the extent of happiness and satisfaction inside the Egyp-

tian media for being entrusted with the task of echoing, propagating and welcoming the American threats against Jamahiriyah and the anti-imperialist front such as Nicaragua. However, they forgot the condemnatory decision in international fora such as Security Council, the International Court of Justice and all anti-imperialist, Zionist and racial discriminations organisations. The condemnation approved by the whole international community against the hostile policies of the Reagan administration. Accordingly whatever comes out of the Egyptian propaganda machine would be only as ploughing the sea and would never change the stands of the peace loving peoples and their solidarity and cohesion within the united front in self defence against American terrorism, its persistent threats and provocation accompanied with muscle flexing off the Libyan shores and the Nicaraguan coasts in the Pacific Ocean which reached outer space which Reagan is dreaming of turning into an area full of destructive weapons and nuclear rockets and missiles. [Sentence as received]

The treachery of the Egyptian regime and its sick media an unbelieveable (?event) of treachery and betrayal contrary to all Egyptian Arab-Islamic values and traditions. [Sentence as received]

MOROCCO

Basri Accuses Algeria of Backing Sabotage Operation

LD161952 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The interior minister, Mr Driss Basri, in a statement to the national and international press, announced the discovery of a sabotage operation against Morocco coming from Algerian soil. The minister of interior confirmed that a patrol belonging to the auxillary forces has arrested two Moroccan citizens with various weapons in their possession while they were crossing the Algerian-Moroccan borders.

The minister of interior announced at the end of his press statement that his majesty's government decided to refer the case to judicial authorities for their opinion. Here is the text of the statement by the Minister of Interior:

In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful. The national security authorities learned 3 months ago that a sabotage operation was being planned agaisnt the Moroccan Kingdom. The concerned departments were informed about this in order to take the necessary steps.

On the evening of 10-11 July, a patrol belonging to the auxilliary forces arrested two Moroccan citizens, (? Al-Hakim 'Abdallah) and (? Al-Hakim Belkacem) while they were crossing the Algerian-Moroccan border. The following weapons were in their possession among the smuggled materials:

12 automatic pistols;
12 7.62mm [type weapons not specified];
12 automatic pistol magazines;
233 7.65mm [size as heard] bullets;
20 250g blocks of TNT;
100 meters of fuses;
2 remote control devices.

After interrogation, the following was revealed:

1. The two arrested persons belong to a group of Moroccan citizens whose accommodation, stay, and transport in Algeria is being undertaken by Algerian militry security officers.

2. The group received training inside Algerian territory on the use of explosives and individual weapons of various types.

3. The group remained under the command of [mu'attarah] Algerian military security officers.

4. At the end of this training, the same Algerian military security officers provided the group with arms, ammunition, explosives, and Moroccan and American currencies.

5. The group was entrusted with the task of carrying out acts of mass terrorism, sabotage, assassination and so on. These were the acts the group was trying to carry out when arrested.

The police investigations have succeeded in exposing the identity of members of the group, arresting those in collusion with them, and seizing further amounts of weapons brought in from Algeria under the same conditions. This involves: 5 (?.30 cal) machine-guns, 17 hand gun magazines, 370 9mm bullets.

The government of his majesty, God grant him victory, has decided to refer the matter to the courts.

Answering a question on whether all the members of this group have been arrested, the minister of the interior indicated that for reasons of convenience in the investigation and in order to permit the investigations by the competent departments of the national security service to take their normal course, it was difficult to say any more:

All that I can tell you is that it has been referred to the courts, a preliminary examination has been opened, and its progression is guaranteed by law. This being the case, we shall not hesitate to inform public opinion as soon as the investigation has ended.

Niger Information Minister Arrives 16 Jul

LD162252 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Niger minister of information, Daouda Diallo who arrived in Rabat today, said that he was carrying a message from Niger President Senyi Koutche to His Majesty King Hassan II.

The Niger minister of information pointed out that the message expresses the excellent relations of cooperation which link Morocco with Niger and prove the ties of friendship between the president of Niger and His Majesty King Hassan II.

The Niger minister was welcomed by the secretary general of the Information Ministry Abdelaziz La'bi.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Confers With Foreign Envoys

U.S. Ambassador

JN131800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1744 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Jul (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab received U.S. Ambassador Hume Alexander Horan today. In a statement after the meeting, the ambassador said they reviewed bilateral relations in general. He said he deemed it necessary to consult with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on relations before leaving for Washington soon to become acquainted with his instructions and directives.

The U.S. ambassador said that he took this opportunity of meeting with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab to reaffirm that the relations between the two countries are good and that he will endeavor to promote them. He said he listened attentively to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab's affirmation that relations were excellent. He added that the meeting also dealt with international assistance aimed at alleviating the effects of drought and desertification in the affected regions of Sudan.

ROK Envoy

JN161537 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1442 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a written message from ROK President Chon Tu-hwan on strengthening bilateral relations. This came during a meeting between his excellency and Pong Tu-wan, personal envoy to the ROK president and head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the ROK National Assembly.

In a statement to SUNA, Pong Tu-wan said he was briefed by Gen Siwar al-Dhahab on priorities of the transitional period. These priorities concern rebuilding the state. He said Gen Siwar al-Dhahab praised ROK efforts in helping the Sudanese Government to overcome the effects of drought and desertification. He added that the meeting dealt with the importance of strengthening diplomatic relations between both countries for their common interests.

Egyptian Ambassador

JN161835 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1734 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council received Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum, here this morning.

In press statements, the ambassador explained that the meeting dealt with bilateral relations. He said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed the importance of promoting bilateral relations in the interest of the two peoples. The ambassador announced that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will meet with Gen Siwar al-Dhahab during the upcoming African summit for further consultation and coordination between the two countries. The ambassador also affirmed that the viewpoints of President Mubarak and Gen Siwar al-Dhahab regarding the concept of integration between the two countries are identical.

Answering a question about the defense minister's visit to Egypt, his excellency said that the visit is still valid and that its date will be fixed later.

Lebanese Ambassador

JN161523 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has received a written message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on bilateral relations. The Lebanese ambassador in Khartoum conveyed the message to him this morning.

In a press statement, his excellency the ambassador said that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab praised the contents of the message, particularly the Lebanese stands on ameliorating internal conditions in Lebanon and implementing the security plan. The ambassador pointed out that the message comes within the framework of the exchange of messages between the two brotherly presidents.

Iraqi Ambassador

JN161451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received 'Isam Ya'qub, Iraqi ambassador in Khartoum, this morning.

In a statement to the press after the meeting, his excellency the ambassador said that he conveyed to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab the Iraqi officials' hopes that the Sudanese people would overcome the heavy burden and legacy left behind by the defunct regime. The ambassador pointed out that this situation calls on all good people in the Arab region to support Sudan in its ordeal represented by the effects of famine, desertification, and drought.

The Iraqi ambassador said Gen Siwar al-Dhahab asked him to convey his greetings to the Iraqi leaders. Siwar al-Dhahab explained that relations between both countries are based on understanding and noninterference in internal affairs.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Popular Front Official

JN161542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, received Ahmad Sa'd 'Umar, General coordinator of the Sudanese Peopular Front this morning.

In a press statement, the general coordinator conveyed the greetings of the mujahidin who returned from Ethiopia, on the

occasion of the April revolution and the Armed Forces' siding with the people. He indicated that they expressed their desire to willingly hand their weapons over to the People's Armed Forces because the reasons for which the popular resistance carried arms no longer exist. He appealed to parties and organizations possessing weapons to follow the front's example, hand over their weapons, and resort to democracy. He also urged the parties to end their differences in order to unify ranks and devote themselves to the construction of a new Sudan. He said that the process of handing over weapons will be completed within the next few days.

AFP: 'Abdallah Reportedly Cancels Cairo Visit

NC161930 Paris AFP in English 1911 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 16 (AFP) — Sudanese Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad has postponed a scheduled visit to Cairo for health reasons, it was announced here today.

General Yusuf Husayn, spokesman for the Sudanese Transitional Military Council was quoted by the Sudanese news agency (SUNA) as saying the Egyptian authorities had been informed of the postponement. The spokesman, who said a new date for the visit would be set later, gave no details of Major-General Muhammad's illness. Relations between Sudan and neighbouring Egypt, formerly close allies, have deteriorated since April 6, when President Ja'far Numayri was overthrown in a military coup in Khartoum.

Daf'allah Denies Differences Exist in Government

EA161428 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah, in reply to a question about reports concerning the existence of differences between the Council of Ministers and the Transitional Military Council, told today's edition of *AL-AYYAN* that there are no differences, but the issues submitted for discussion are new for the two councils and require much consultation and exchange of views until agreement on them is reached. He said the Council of Ministers has not yet discussed the question of forming a Sudanese delegation to the African summit in Addis Ababa and the selection of the leader of the delegation. Earlier reports claimed that differences were mainly on this question in addition to the question of legislative authority in the prosposed constitution. Dr al-Jazuli said: During the next few days the Council will submit a draft constitution which it has approved, to the Transitional Military Council for its study and final approval.

Minister Madani Interviewed on Security Issues

GF141600 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 13 Jul 85 p 4

[Interview with Interior Minister Police Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani by *AL-YAWM* correspondent Al-Fatih 'Uthman al-Jazuli in Khartoum — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Jazuli] It has been reported that some of the supporters of the former regime are making contacts among themselves in order to take an action against the current government. Being the top official in charge of security will you give us more details about that?

[Madani] As a matter of fact this is what people in the streets expect. The agents may move to defend themselves. However, I would like to assure you that the unanimity of the Sudanese people for the April revolution and their support for it will not pave the way for any counteraction. Although there are some economic circumstances that can be exploited by some people, the Sudanese people with their consciousness and sense know well that the defunct regime was behind this economic crisis and are seriously following the efforts being exerted to correct the path of the Sudanese economy. Therefore, I would like to reassure you that there will no moves and that any move will be limited and will be struck and foiled on the spot.

[Al-Jazuli] This means that you have not discovered any moves or plots against the government or any weapons?

[Madani] There are no moves, weapons, or plots. This is just the feeling of the people.

[Al-Jazuli] We have heard that Numayri has begun to form militias in Egypt in preparation for his return.

[Madani] I don't have any knowledge that Numayri is forming militias in Egypt. What I know is that Numayri's moves are restricted in Egypt. Numayri cannot move to do something like that because the Egyptian authorities will not let him do so. The Egyptian authorities reassured us that they will not allow him to do anything against the Sudanese people and their revolution.

[Al-Jazuli] To what extent are the Egyptians ready to extradite Numayri in case you request this?

[Madani] Husni Mubarak's visit to Sudan and his statements can determine the framework within which people can discuss the question of extradition. Husni Mubarak clearly said that Numayri for him is in political exile and that the Egyptian Constitution prevents the extradition of political exiles. However, his advisor Al-Baz said that the door is still open and has not been completely closed to the question of extradition.

[Al-Jazuli] Will you give us an idea about the security cooperation between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Sudan?

[Madani] I would like to emphasize that security cooperation between the Kingdom and Sudan has existed for many years and has greatly developed after the establishment of the Arab center for security studies and training in Riyadh. This center provided us with opportunities for training in various fields. The center also has utilized Sudanese expertise. A number of Sudanese are lecturing at the center and hold seminars from time to time. Al[illegible] there are Sudanese who are cooperating with the center in the field of training. With regard to assistance I would like to seize this opportunity to extend my regards and the regards of the Sudanese police and the entire Sudanese nation to His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for his personal care and continuous assistance to the Sudanese police so that they can play their role effectively and efficiently. We also have an

agreement with the Kingdom in the field of combatting drugs. Work and coordination between us is continuing normally, regularly, and effectively in the field of combatting drugs.

[Al-Jazuli] With regard to the state security apparatus don't you think that Sudan needs a similar apparatus that has different practices?

[Madani] The government does not ignore the question of security. It has tasked the Interior Ministry to form two organs, one for internal security and the other for external security, that are subjected to the police law. This is to avoid relinquishment in state security and to end the practices of the previous state security apparatus which got its support for these practices from the State Security Law.

This is a popular demand. All the people are demanding the abolishment of the State Security Law.

Bank Employees Announce 3-Day Strike in Khartoum

JN161057 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, July 16, (SUNA) — Police director general in the national capital, General Ibrahim Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim explained that the banks employees procession was yesterday dispersed by a police force because it was illegal and staged without a permission.

He said, according to the declared state of emergency following the popular upheaval, the national capital commissioner had banned the staging of processions and holding of symposiums unless a permit was obtained from the authorities but later on processions were totally banned for security purposes.

He said some casualties resulted from the incident including the judge who was stoned by the demonstrators for trying to convince them with illegality of the procession, a police lt. colonel and the secretary general of the banks employees trade union who all received immediate medical aid. He added that four of the preocession leaders were arrested under the charge of staging an illegal procession and were released after signing personal undertakings.

On the other hand the Central Committee of the Banks Officials Trade Union yesterday announced a three-day strike in protest against dispersal of their peaceful procession by force.

The union made the procession to the premises of the Council of Ministers to lodge a memorandum with the prime minister about reform in the banking system. The union demanded the dismissal of the acting central bank governor and formation of investigation committee to probe financial and administrative corruption in the bank.

They also called for the independence of the banking system introduction of new reform and investigation into the banks activities during the period of the defunct regime of dictator Numayri.

Central Bank Official Comments

JN161510 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 Jul (SUNA) — Mahdi al-Faki, Bank of Sudan deputy governor, issued a statement today asserting that the strike announced by the Bank Employees Association has not affected work at the Bank of Sudan. He said that employees are working normally in all departments of the bank, including the cashier's office and the foreign currency department.

In his statement, his excellency added that most of the commercial banks have settled their daily work with the central bank as usual.

The Bank Employees Association announced a 3-day strike after staging a procession yesterday, Monday, to present a memorandum to the prime minister. The authorities opposed this procession and dispersed it under the pretext of its being illegal.

Amnesty Sudan Condemns Recent Police Actions

JN161039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 16 July, (SUNA) — Secretary General of Amnesty Sudan Shawqi Malas yesterday condemned police obstruction to the peaceful procession of the banks employees and the sacking of a number of army officers without giving them a chance of self-defense.

He said these practices are totally rejected and added that Amnesty Sudan demands its stoppage together with cancellation of the state of emergency and the freedom-restricting laws.

He said Amnesty Sudan would convey a complete picture to the organizations and institutions concerned with human rights and democratic freedoms.

Amnesty Sudan is an organization established abroad in 1979 for defending political and democratic freedom detainees in Sudan.

Foreign Ministry Official Receives Libyan Envoy

JN141520 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Khartoum, 14 Jul (SUNA) — The Foreign Ministry under secretary received Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the People's Committee for the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum, here this morning. Talks dealt with topics of concern to the two countries in all fields.

Government Trying To Hide 'Deteriorating' Situation

EA161446 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The official SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] spokesman told Radio SPLA today that the military regime of General Siwar al-Dhahab was now desperately trying to cover up the deteriorating situation in the country by telling the people a lot of lies

about what is actually going on. This, the spokesman said, was clearly illustrated by the discrepancies in the statements being made by the government these days.

For example, the spokesman went on to say, although Radio Juba yesterday reported fighting in Mongalla area, Lieutenant-General Tawfiq Khalil of the ruling military council was quick to contradict it by a statement broadcast over Radio Omdurman, saying that the the security situation in the south was absolutely satisfactory, dismissing what Radio SPLA says as mere propaganda.

The spokesman cited as further examples of the government's deliberate cover up the abrupt and unexplained cancellation of Sudan Airways flights to Juba and the recent brutal breaking up of peaceful demonstrations of the banks employees in Khartoum, in which more than 15 were injured, including the leader of the trade union of the banks employees.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying that it was now high time for the Sudanese masses to begin round two of the struggle against the May 2 regime as the SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has already rung the bell for its start since last May and urged the Sudanese masses to use the recent demonstrations of the bank employees as a springboard for another round of street protest in order to oust the May 2 regime and install a democratic government in Khartoum.

SPLA 'Captures' Foreign Nationals, Warns Others

EA161430 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Radio SPLA correspondent attached to Tiger, Timsah, and Oil Battalions under the command of Major Paul Dor (Lampuol) has informed Radio SPLA that Timsah Battalion has continued its operation in southern Kurdufan.

The correspondent said that early this month, Lieutenant Major (Akuot) Kiir, assisted by (Baraj Apiu Baraj), John (Kua Drang), (Makuot Bardo Awol) and (Manyang) Majok (Lang), captured some foreign nationals working in southern Kurdufan. The correspondent adds that the captured foreigners were, however, released immediately on the same site with a stern warning against remaining in the area. The foreign nationals, who were amazed at being released so soon, felt so happy that they donated a video camera to SPLA forces, our correspondent said

The official SPLA-SPLM spokesman told Radio SPLA that foreign nationals working in any part of the Sudan which has become an SPLA operational zone would be well advised to evacuate such areas in the interests of their own safety. Those who persist in remaining in those areas would be doing so entirely at their own risk and foreign nationals who help or cooperate in any way with enemy forces will not be released by the SPLA if captured, the spokesman added.

He concluded by saying that the SPLA-SPLM would hold the sponsors of foreign nationals who collaborate with enemy responsible for the hostile actions of these foreigners.

WESTERN SAHARA

Hakim Warns Perez de Cuellar on Mahgreb Visit

EA132214 Dakar PANA in English 1843 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Jul (PANA) — The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) today in Addis Ababa denounced reports by Radio France International of an intended trip by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the Maghreb.

SADR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim told the press that he has warned Mr Perez de Cuellar — if the report is true — of the dangers of making the trip without the inclusion of the Polisario Front and the SADR.

He said such a trip would be null and void and in violation of a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly. He said if the secretary general visits Algeria and Morocco it would only lend legitimacy to Morocco's expansionist policies designed to win over international support for its cause.

At the same time he expressed scepticism at the French radio reports saying Radio France has a record of falsifying the truth.

He accused the French Government of openly taking sides in the dispute between Morocco and the SADR. Mr Hakim also blasted the proposed construction of leisure facilities in the Moroccan-occupied part of the SADR by the French chain, "Club Mediterranean". Club Mediterreanean is owned by a French magnate known simply as Mr Triganon, reportedly one of President Mitterand's advisers. According to the French press, Mr Triganon is prepared to speak with the Polisario Front.

Mr Hakim said the SADR views Mr Triganon's investment inside the SADR as hostile. It is not a commercial contract. It is a political contract, he said. He said the deal would only create a dispute between the SADR and France.

He warned that those supervising the contract will have to bear the responsibility for anyone getting hurt including innocent people, to whom something will definitely happen.

Information Ministry Releases Battle Communique

LD161243 Algiers APS in English 1106 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 16-17-85 (APS) — 238 Moroccan soldiers were killed, 309 were injured and 9 others were kept prisoners during 184 military operations led by the Saharan Liberation People's Army against the invasion Moroccan forces confined behind their walls during last June, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced Tuesday. The communique added that during these operations, the Saharan Liberation Army destroyed and seized a large quantity of amunitions and weapons and a large number of vehicles.

KENYA

President Moi Receives Perez de Cuellar

EA161315 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, held discussions with the UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar. The discussions centered on the ongoing UN Decade for Women conference in Nairobi, the economic recession in Africa, the apartheid policy of South Africa, the Namibian independence issue, the Middle East conflict, and other international issues.

President Moi reiterated that African countries would not be expected to rise beyond subsistence level unless the International Monetary Fund, IMF, and the World Bank relax their often prohibitive conditions for economic assistance. He said different countries had varying problems and needed different kinds of remedial action to suit the unique problems they faced. President Moi once again pointed out that Africa's economic situation was worsened by erratic weather conditions which left farm inputs to risk as a result of rain failure. He added that the failure of rains aggravated the debt situation since such inputs were purchased with borrowed funds. The president pointed out that African and other developing countries needed to be understood and helped to formulate elaborate development programs if they are to see light at the other end of the tunnel.

On South Africa's racist policy of apartheid, President Moi noted that although it has been recognized that it was an abuse of human dignity, little progress was being made in dismantling it since it was assisted with certain interests of the big powers. The president and the UN secretary general noted that South Africa was using delaying tactics to deceive the world in as far as dismantling of apartheid and independence of Namibia were concerned. The two leaders agreed that the UN and the entire world community should exert more pressure on South Africa. They also reiterated that the independence of Namibia should not be linked with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They stated that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola, which is a sovereign state, was a bilateral issue between Angola and Cuba.

On the question of the Middle East, President Moi pointed out that the conflicts in the area were difficult to solve unless there was a genuine change of heart among the parties concerned to the realization that we are all members of human race and needed to coexist in peace.

Touching on the ongoing decade for women conference, President Moi said Kenya would sincerely do everything possible to make the conference a success. Noting that various communities had different attitudes as regards status of women, the president said that with more commitment there could be greater progress in the improvement of the welfare of women.

Mr de Cuellar thanked President Moi for his opening speech yesterday, which he said was sincere and full of wisdom that gave inspiration to all the participants at the conference. The secretary general added that with President Moi's guidance, the conference would be successful in fulfilling its goals.

Present during the occasion was the minister for culture and social services, Mr Kenneth Matiba; the chief secretary, Mr Simon Nyachae; the permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Bathwell Kiplagat; Kenya's ambassador to the UN, Mr Raphael Kiilu; and Ambassador Danis Afande. The UN chief was accompanied by the director general for development and international cooperation, Mr Jean Ripert; the principal officer in the executive office of the secretary general, Mr Issa Diallo; and the regional coordinator for Kenya in the UN Development Program, Mr Ludovic Pennachio.

Mozambique Ambassador Presents Credentials

MB161145 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Mozambique's first ambassador to Kenya, Francisco Madeira, today presented his credentials to President Daniel Arap Moi. Mr Madeira, who is resident in Tanzania, is also Mozambique's ambassador to Tanzania, Seychelles, Comoros, Burundi, and Rwanda. Mr Madeira told President Arap Moi that he was very satisfied to be appointed ambassador to Kenya and expressed Mozambique's desire to strengthen bilateral relationship with Kenya. He said Mozambique has been working hard to defend its independence which is threatened by an international conspiracy aimed at recolonizing Mozambique.

The ambassador also gave a message from President Samora Machel inviting President Daniel Arap Moi for an official visit to Mozambique. President Moi has accepted the invitation.

BENIN

Kerekou Greets Gambian President Jawara

AB161723 Parakou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, who is on his way to Addis Ababa in Ethiopia where he will take part in the 21st OAU summit, made a technical stopover late this morning in our country. The Gambian president was met at Cadjehoun International Airport by President Mathieu Kerekou in the company of the central authorities of the party and state, the entire diplomatic corps, and crowds of Beninese militants.

In an interview with the press, President Dawda Jawara first expressed satisfaction with the reception accorded him. Tackling the economic issues which feature on the agenda of the forthcoming OAU summit, the Gambian president admitted that the implementation of the Lagos plan of action has only just begun and that the main aim of this summit will be to search for ways and means of finding appropriate solutions to the economic problems of the continent. Listen to President Dawda Jawara:

[Begin recording] [Jawara in English fading into French translation] First of all I admit that I deeply appreciate the very warm reception accorded to me by my friend and brother, His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou, and the great opportunity this technical stopover here has given me to meet him, and I am pleased with this. Considering the economic situation in Africa today, it is most timely that this summit, the 21st summit, should concentrate almost entirely on economic and trade issues of the continent. Concerning my assessment of the Lagos plan of action, I will say that this will be an opportunity for our political leaders to make an effort to have a better grasp of the problems contained in the handbook which constitutes the Lagos plan of action. It is a very important issue, and if I have to give a full answer it will take a long time. In any case, you must know that in Addis Ababa, Africa's political leadership should concentrate particularly on the Lagos plan of action, and I must admit that in fact since that Lagos plan was adopted by the heads of state, nothing concrete has been done. We have not made any progress.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what will be the contribution of your country's team to the current OAU session?

[Jawara] The Gambian delegation will actively participate in the Addis Ababa summit. Already the ministerial delegation, led by the planning and economic development minister, is in Addis Ababa. We are going to work together with all the other delegations; we are going to make an assessment of that Lagos plan of action to which you have just referred. In any case, we are going to touch on all the problems contained in the brochure, and we are also going to concentrate on the problems of the moment, particularly that of drought with which all African states are confronted today, as well as the debt problem.

[Unidentified reporter] Your excellency, the union between Senegal and Gambia has been proclaimed. How far has Senegambia gone on both the institutional and economic levels?

[Jawara] Concerning the Senegambian issue, the Senegambia was actually created in February 1982. It is 3 years since this union came to be and I can say that a lot of progress has already been made. There is already a federated cabinet, there is also the federal parliament; we have signed many agreements within the framework of this union, in the economic, cultural, and commercial fields, as well as in the security, telecommunications fields. There are agreements in all these fields, agreements which have already been signed by the two countries which make up the Senegambian union. [End recording]

GAMBIA

President Leaves for OAU Summit, Saudi Arabia

AB161410 Paris AFP in French 1225 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Banjul, 16 Jul (AFP) — Gambian President Dawada Jawara left Banjul today on a special flight for Addis Ababa where he will take part in the 21st OAU economic summit. The Gambian head of state will then go to Saudi Arabia to take part in a meeting of the Islamic Peace Committee handling the Iran-Iraq crisis and which he chairs.

GHANA

Authorities Make Arrests on Espionage Charges

AB161256 Paris AFP in English 1236 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Accra, July 16 (AFP) — Authorities here have arrested an unspecified number of Ghanaians on charges of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) following the arrest in Washington last week of a Ghanaian man and a CIA employee accused of passing secrets to Ghana, press reports said today.

There was no official confirmation of the arests and the independent weekly *GHANAIAN VOICE* which carried the report today did not name any of those said to have been rounded up.

It did, however, name Navy commander, Commodore J.D. Oppong, and Joseph Edusei, a principal secretary at the Foreign Ministry, as among a number of high-level figures who allegedly spied for the CIA and were now in hiding.

The paper said its investigations revealed that Commodore Oppong was driven from his home on July 5 by his chauffeur, but took over the wheel shortly afterwards. The following day, a civilian brought the car home and the Navy officer has not been seen since, it said.

Neither the Defence Ministry nor the government has denied that Commodore Oppong, who was the chief of staff at the headquarters of Ghana's ruling Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) until his appointment as Navy chief in late 1983, had disappeared.

The reported spy hunt followed the arrests in Washington July 10 of Michael Agbotui Susudzi, said to be a relative of Ghana's head of state, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, and Sharon

Scranage, 29, who until last May was a U.S. Embassy employee in the Ghanaian capital.

The couple was accused of passing secrets concerning CIA operations in Ghana to the Accra government, including the names of Ghanaians who had been working for the CIA. Their arrests sparked a strong protest from Ghana, which said the charges against the couple amounted to an admission that the United States was meddling in the internal affairs of Ghana in preparation of an attempt to oust the Rawlings government.

The incident raised fears that a recent improvement in relations between the radical government of Flt Lt Rawlings, which seized power in 1981, and Washington could be jeopardized. But both sides have reiterated their commitment to ongoing good relations and the U.S. Government has issued a statement here apparently aimed at calming tempers.

The State Department statement, released by the U.S. Information Services office here, expressed concern about what it called "baseless charges that have previously been refuted" concerning alleged U.S. involvement in plots to overthrow Ghana's Government. It said that "in one instance, these charges were found to be the product of deliberate disinformation." The statement added that Washington valued its relations with Ghana and had demonstrated this by pursuing an active cultural exchange programme with Accra, expanding bilateral assistance and carrying out a long-standing Peace Corps programme in Ghana.

The GHANA NEWS AGENCY reported today that Mr. Susudzi rejected the espionage charges against him. It said he told the Federal Bureau of Investigation agents who arrested and questioned him that he had been on a private business visit to the United States since June 30. He reportedly said he had arrived in Washington by train and had telephoned Miss Scranage for a rendezvous and was waiting to meet her at his hotel when he was arrested.

The agency said he told the FBI he was unaware that Miss Scranage was a CIA operative and that he was not himself a government employee.

Trade Union Congress Condemns CIA Activities

AB162243 Accra Domestic Service in English
2200 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The TUC [Trade Union Congress] has condemned CIA activities in Ghana. In a statement, it called for the release of Michael Susudzi, a Ghanaian, and Miss Sharon Scranage, an Afro-American, who are now being held in the United States for allegedly giving information about the CIA activities to the Ghana Government.

A statement signed by the secretary general, Mr Yankey, urged Ghanaians to be wary of the CIA and to be vigilant against any activities of, as he put it, those dangerous organizations whose interests always run counter to the interests of the working people the world over. It noted that what is obvious form the arrests is that the notorious CIA is actually at work in Ghana and is interested in creating conditions that make it difficult for the working people to struggle for their democratic rights. The statement added: We in Ghana need favorable conditions to organize and struggle for our economic independence from economic domination.

PNDC Member Leaves for OAU Summit in Addis Ababa

AB162051 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Mr P.V. Obeng, member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, left Accra this evening for Addis Ababa to lead the Ghana delegation to the OAU summit beginning there on Thursday.

An advance delegation led by Dr Kwesi Botchway, PNDC secretary for finance and economic planning, is already in Addis Ababa.

IVORY COAST

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Italy

AB161442 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
16 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] Mr Simeon Ake and the Italian ambassador to Ivory Coast, His Excellency Giuseppe Scaglia, last Friday signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Government of the Republic of Italy and our government in the conference hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"I strongly hope that this agreement will be followed by concrete achievements so that our two countries can derive maximum benefit from it," Minister Simeon Ake said at the end of the signing ceremony.

The economic and technical cooperation agreement, which has just been initialed, will boost the development of our ties, particularly in the sectors of scientific research, food and agricultural production, energy, mining, wood industry, textiles, transport and telecommunications. Among other advantages, the agreement provides for the granting of loans for development projects, the sending of Italian experts to finalize the feasibility studies, and the award of scholarships for studies or training courses in Italy. But for the agreement to be viable and to avoid its losing its meaning, stressed the foreign minister, facilities must be made available on the administrative level, particularly with regard to the free movement of persons in conformity with the texts and regulations existing between the two countries.

The agreement which has just been signed enriches and strengthens our bilateral cooperation. It is the extension of the fiscal agreement signed in 1982 which cancels the double imposition and ensures exoneration from customs taxes. At the same time, through this agreement, Italy (a member of the Paris Club) has given its backing to our country for the consolidation of its external debt. It can thus be seen that Ivorian-Italian cooperation is in good shape.

LIBERIA

Doe Concerned About Misleading Publications

AB162301 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state and president of the Interim National Assembly, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has expressed serious concern about the way some newspaper articles which are reportedly designed to create fear and suspicion in the society. [sentence as heard] According to the national radio, Commander in Chief Doe reminded citizens, politicians, and journalists that since the revolution, his government has repeatedly made it clear that the changes which took place were not directed against any particular group of people but were in the interest of all Liberians.

The head of state further observed that since the lifting of the ban on politics, it seems that some are using this period as though we were in a state of war with each other. He said anyone making a charge against government or any citizen should be able to (?defend) those charges if necessary. He therefore warned that anyone publishing statements detrimental to the peace, unity, and stability of the country will be answerable to the law.

Doe, Delegation Depart for Addis Ababa

AB170840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] The head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, left Monrovia for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, this morning to attend the 21st session of the OAU. The head of state is accompanied by an 11-member official delegation consisting of Brigadier General Abraham D. Kollie, deputy vice head of state; Major Patrick Minikon, minister of national security; Major Nelson C. Taylor, deputy minister of state for public affairs; Ambassador J. Adolphus During, chief of protocol, Republic of Liberia. Also accompanying the head of state are Ambassador Gabriel Myers, chief of protocol executive mansion; General Robert Teah, ADC to the head of state; Nathan Nelson, director of Special Security Services; Dr George Wonkeh, physician to the head of state. Others are James N. Davis, assistant minister interpreter; Johnny W. Kpor, assistant minister of state for special services; and Patrick Kugmeh, press secretary to the head of state.

MALI

Presidency Official Receives Libyan Envoy

AB161645 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Mohammed Alhousseni Toure, secretary general of the presidency, acting as head of state, received at 1200, his excellency 'Ali Moussa Tabass, head of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah People's Bureau and ambassador to Bamako.

The Libyan diplomat was bearer of a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President Moussa Traore. The content of the message was not disclosed. The audience took place in the presence of (Tidjani Cisse) the diplomatic counselor of the head of state.

NIGERIA

Commentary Condemns U.S. Role in Angola

AB161506 Lagos International Service in English
0950 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The United States of America has never hidden her dislike for the MPLA government in Angola. In the days of Angola's struggle for independence the United States and apartheid South Africa gave military and financial support to UNITA forces of Jonas Savimbi, which they believed best guaranteed the success of their neocolonialist ambitions. However, when the Portuguese withdrew from Angola in 1975, the MPLA, under the leadership of Agostinho Neto, emerged as the dominant nationalist group with control over Luanda, the capital. The United States was disappointed, and the president at the time, Gerald Ford, tried to coerce the OAU into installing Savimbi as the Angolan president. After a protracted debate, the OAU gave recognition to the MPLA government, thus rebuffing American overtures.

Ever since, the United States has been doing everything to subvert the Angolan Government. It gave overt backing to UNITA until the Carter administration placed a ban on American aid to the rebel group. It is this ban that has now been lifted with the vote last week by the U.S. House of Representatives. The Senate had taken a similar decision last month to give the Reagan administration the authority to ask for military aid for UNITA.

This is clearly a violation of international law, since the object of American aid for antigovernment forces in Angola is to overthrow the legitimate government in Luanda, and by implication the United States has made an open declaration of hostility against Angola and her people whom it now seeks to deny the right to determine their government, their own leaders, and their own destiny. This is a blatant interference in Angola's internal affairs.

Of course, this is not the first time the United States will be interferring in Angolan affairs. The Reagan administration has been calling for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, and has even predicated Namibia's independence on this. But the fact remains that the Cuban troops are in Angola at the invitation of that country's government which has the right to seek assistance anywhere.

The decision of the American Congress to resume aid to Angolan rebels is therefore nothing but blackmail aimed at coercing the government in Luanda into submitting to the U.S. demands on the Cuban troops issue.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Congratulates Mongolia

MB170619 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Afonso van Dunem, the minister of external relations, has congratulated the Mongolian people on the 64th anniversary of the triumph of the Mongolian people's revolution.

In a recent message to his Mongolian counterpart, Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister Afonso van Dunem wished prosperity to the Mongolian people and reiterated the Angolan people's desire to consolidate friendship and cooperative relations between the two countries.

BOTSWANA

Vice President Mmusi Reelected Party Chairman

MB161729 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, was last night in Francistown re-elected chairman of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] for a third successive 2-year term. The minister of agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, also retained his post of the BDP secretary general. Mr Mmusi scored 364 votes against his fellow contestant, the minister of commerce and industry, Mr Nwako, who scored 107 votes.

The BDP secretary general, Mr Kwelagobe, retained his position by scoring 261 votes against 99 for the minister of presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Kedikilwe, and 10 for the assistant minister of finance and development planning, Mr David Magang. However, Mr Kedikilwe has joined the BDP Central Committee by winning the post of treasurer by 313 votes from the minister of external affairs, Dr Chiepe, who won 114 votes. Two other contestants for the posts of treasurer, Mr Nwako and Mr Setshogo, got 37 and 12 votes respectively.

Another new face in the BDP Central Committee is Mr Setshogo, who won the post of deputy secretary general by 251 beating two cabinet ministers: the minister of health, Mr Patrick Balopi, who scored 180 votes, and the assistant minister of finacne and development planning, Mr Magang, who scored 27 votes.

The member of parliament for Lobatse/Borolong, Mr Ronald Sebego, joined the Central Committee as deputy treasurer by 205 votes against 105 for Mr Balopi, 67 for Mr Magang, and 60 for Dr Chiepe.

Five other Central Committee members were elected. They are Mr Balopi, Mr Chapson Butale, specially elected member of parliament; the assistant minister of local government and lands, Mr Michael Tsipinare, and Mr (Emmanuel Mthuletshi); and the chairman of the BDP youth, (Pelugali Seluma).

In terms of the BDP constitution, the president, Dr Quett Masire, can nominate five other members to the Central Committee. The elections were conducted by leader of the BDP, Dr Masire who flew back to Francistown after president's day celebration in Gaborone yesterday.

SOUTH AFRICA

Talks Continuing With Netherlands on De Jonge

MB161854 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed in Pretoria that the Governments of South Africa and the Netherlands are discussing the De Jonge affair. The spokesman said he did not believe any contribution would be made to solving the problem by issuing statements or comments.

Our political staff reports that the Netherlands' action of releasing the ultimatum at a news conference while the two countries were involved in discussion is considered (?a shame) in diplomatic circles.

Mr de Jonge, who is being held in terms of the internal security act in connection with alleged terrorist activities, attempted to escape police detention near the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria last week. According to the police, Mr de Jonge had partially entered the embassy before being re-arrested. The investigation into Mr de Jonge's alleged activities has already led to the discovery of various weapon caches which were to be served at distribution points for ANC terrorists.

New Defense Force Appointments Announced

MB161941 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The new chiefs of the Army and the Navy have been announced as well as several other new appointments and promotions within the Defense Force. When Lieutenant General Jannie Geldenhuys takes over as chief of the Defense Force on the 1 November, Major General Kat Liebenburg will take over as the new chief of the Army.

[Begin Liebenburg recording] Taking into consideration that I follow in the footsteps of gentlemen such as General Geldenhuys, before him Gen Viljoen, and even before him Gen Malan, I can assure you that I will try my utmost to follow and execute the doctrines and policies as laid down by them. [end recording]

When Vice Admiral Dries Putter joins the staff as the chief of the Defense Force on the 1 of July, he will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Glen Syndercombe.

[Begin Putter recording] I see it as a great challenge in the present situation of our country. As everyone is aware we are operating under great pressure from both outside the country and within — under economic pressure, financial pressure. I do not believe that we can expect vast quantities of money to improve our hardware, and because of this I think we must make maximum

use of resources which are available to us. We have to be very innovative, and to use that which is available to us to the best advantage. [end recording]

The post of chief of defense staff has been re-established with effect of the 1 August with Lt Gen Ian Gleeson filling the post. Commodore Jamie Sleigh of the Navy has been promoted to the rank of rear admiral in the post of chief of naval staff operations. Brigadier Joep Joubert is promoted to the rank of major general and will serve on the staff of the chief of the Defense Force from 1 November.

Tourist Bus Stoned in Soweto, No Injuries

MB171002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0958 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — A bus carrying overseas tourists was stoned in Orlando near Johannesburg and meat was stolen from a lorry making deliveries in Diepkloof, also near Johannesburg, in incidents of township unrest this morning.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said a bus carrying overseas tourists was stoned by a mob in Orlando, Soweto, and had to be escorted out of the township by a police vehicle. Three windows in the bus were broken but nobody was injured.

In Diepkloof, a lorry delivering meat was stopped by a crowd of about 300 people, police added. The mob stoned the vehicle and stole the meat and left. The lorry driver was not injured.

At the Protea magistrates court in Soweto, where five people were due to stand trial on charges of attending an illegal gathering, police and mounted police used tear smoke to disperse a large crowd that had commandeered several PUTCO buses to take them to court.

The divisional commissioner of police for Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee, said some arrests were made but he could not immediately say how many.

Crowd Takes Over Buses

MB171049 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1044 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — A large crowd threatening violence took over seven PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses at the company's Ikwezi depot in Soweto this morning and it was believed nearly all other buses entering the township had been hijacked, a PUTCO spokeswoman said.

She said the crowd gathered at the depot at 8 am and demanded the buses to take them to the Protea magistrates court, where about 100 people are reportedly standing trial on charges of attending an illegal gathering at the weekend.

Workers at the depot had no choice but to allow the crowd to take seven buses, the spokeswoam said.

She said indications were that nearly every other PUTCO bus entering the township this morning had been hijacked to the court.

It was not yet known how many buses had been commandeered, she said.

PUTCO had, meanwhile, suspended all services into Soweto and the company was only operating to the borders of the township.

An attempt would be made to resume services after 1 pm but it was not knwon whether this would be successful, she said.

'Tens of Thousands' of Students Boycott Schools

MB170455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0449 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — Tens of thousands of pupils across the country are continuing their mass stay away from classes this week, leaving schools virtually deserted in 26 towns and cities around South Africa.

The extensive boycott was confirmed by the public relations officer [PRO] of the Department of Education and Training [DET], Mr Edgar Posselt.

In the East Rand area of the departments Highveld region, classrooms were empty in Duduza (near Nigel), Tsakane (outside Brakpan) and Kwathema (near Springs). In all 16 schools in these three townships — 10 high schools and 36 primary schools — were affected by mass boycotts.

In Katlehong, near Germiston, attendance at the four secondary schools varied from 10 to 55 per cent, while attendance at the 29 lower and higher primary schools was described as fair.

There was a mass stay away from classes at all schools in Ratanda near Heidelberg.

According to Mr Posselt, attendance of classes at other areas on the East Rand townships was "normal".

In the Johannesburg region, pupils at the Orlando Secondary School boycotted classes and attendance at other schools in the area ranged from 10 to 30 per cent.

At Alexandra pupils did not report for classes at all at any of the three secondary schools.

In the northern Transvaal, the situation at all DET schools was normal. However in the Lebowa area of Mankweng and nearby Lenyenye pupils have been boycotting for some weeks, according to pupils organisations.

And in the Pretoria region, pupils at seven secondary schools in Soshanguve and five in Mamelodi came to school premises but refused to attend classes.

According to the Eastern Cape regional director of education, Mr G. Merbold, pupils at Adelaide, Pearston, Cookhouse, Graaff

Reinett, Grahamstown, Port Alfred and Fort Beaufort continued to stay away from classes.

In 11 secondary and 13 higher primary schools in Port Elizabeth pupils continued to boycott classes while attendance at all lower primary schools was satisfactory.

In Queenstown, attendance was normal. Schools in Cradock will reopen on July 22.

In Natal and many Orange-Vaal townships, Bloemfontein, northern and western Cape, attendance of classes at all schools was normal.

In Parys, Theunissen, Huhudi, Bothaville, Welkom all schools have been deserted.

In Kimberley attendance at four secondary schools was still low but has improved.

DETS PRO, Mr E. Posselt said the boycott of classes could be attributed to unrest in the areas.

ZIMBABWE

New House of Assembly Members Sworn In

MB161718 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Zimbabwe's new members of the House of Assembly were sworn in today. Comrade Didymus Mutasa was elected the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Comrade Ambraham Kabasa his deputy. The swearing-in ceremony of the members of parliament was presided over by the secretary of parliament, Comrade (John Kurewa).

Congratulating the speaker, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the re-election of Comrade Mutasa ensures continuity in the House of Assembly. Comrade Mugabe said the government has a long agenda of issues to present to the house in order to fulfil its electoral mandate and develop the country.

The speaker and his secretary, accompanied by members of parliament, will meet the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House this afternoon. Comrade Banana will open the second parliament of Zimbabwe at 1200 on the 23d of this month.

Mugabe Notes Numerous Issues

MB162020 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] The Prime Minister Comrade Robert Mugabe has announced that the government has a long agenda of issues to present the parliament for debate. Comrade Mugabe was speaking to members of the House who were sworn-in today. Congratulating the speaker, Comrade Didymus Mutasa on his reappointment to the post, Comrade Mugabe said Comrade Mutasa's appointment ensures continuity in the house. He expressed the hope that the speaker will make the house one whose deliberations are imbued with the sense of direction.

Meanwhile, the secretary to the cabinet, Comrade Charles Lutete has announced the six members of the Senate who were appointed by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, on the recommendations of the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe. The appointed members are comrades (Eric Wanzura), Patrick Chinamasa, Amina Hughes, (George Mutukuti), William Ndangana, and (Kantibhai Patel).

Smith Offers Deal to Keep Norman in Cabinet

MB170630 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith is trying to persuade Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to retain Senator Denis Norman in his cabinet. Mr Norman, the minister of agriculture, has been sacked in retalliation for Mr Smith's resounding win in the recent general election.

Mr Smith says one of his party's Senate nominees is prepared to stand down in place of Mr Norman, if Mr Mugabe agrees to retain him as agriculture minister. Zimbabwe's agriculture has prospered in the past 5 years under Mr Norman's leadership.

PAC Calls for Mandatory Sanctions Against RSA

MB160652 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, PAC, has called on the international community to impose mandatory sanctions and arms embargo on the Pretoria regime. The PAC administration secretary, Comrade Joe Mkhwanazi, told the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation today that the international community should also continue to provide liberation movements in southern Africa with material, financial, political, and diplomatic support.

Comrade Mkhwanazi has been in Harare to attend the funeral of the late PAC chairman, Comrade John Pokela. He said that the central committee of the congress will meet soon to decide on a new leader. He said until a new leader is chosen the collective leadership will be responsible for the affairs of the liberation movement. Comrade Mkhwanazi said the PAC believes that without the massive support the organization cannot fight effectively.